

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 317.] OCTOBER 1, 1818. [3 of Vol. 46.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.* As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

THE system of Mr. Lancaster has been introduced into France by the exertions of the Count de la Borde, M. l'Abbé Gaultier, and other enlightened individuals. The genius of the French has conferred on it some improvements; and, with a view to render it popular and intelligible, an engraved sheet has been contrived, by M. Picot, containing the discipline of the school, accompanied by graphic illustrations.

As this English system has never been so well illustrated in its native country, we have considered that it would be rendering an acceptable service to the great cause of Education, and gratify our speculative readers, to introduce the engraving, and its description, into this miscellany.

In the hope of reviving loyalty to the Bourbons, and faith in Christianity, the court and the priests have given partial countenance to the system; and every school is to be ornamented with a bust of Louis, and with a Crucifix: yet the patronage continues slender, and the schools at present are not numerous. An *ultra* or sort of Bell party has, however, arisen, and a contest between the *liberals* and the *orthodox* may have the same happy effects in France as in England, and spread the system generally. Of Mr. Lancaster the French speak with the same veneration that they do of Dr. Jenner; and they have no suspicion of the personal neglect under which, at this time, so useful a man suffers in his native land.

General Order of the School.

Each sitting begins and ends with prayers.—The tablets for reading, and the books, consist in maxims of religion

MONTHLY MAG. No. 317.

and morality, the Catechism, the New Testament, and such passages of the Bible as are suited to the capacity of children.—There is a place for every thing, and every thing is always in its place.—The tasks in reading are,—For the first class, the letters of the alphabet; for the second, syllables of two letters; for the third, syllables of three letters; for the fourth, syllables of four; for the fifth, syllables of five letters, and words of one syllable; for the sixth, words of two syllables, separated by a hyphen; for the seventh, words of three or four syllables. The eighth class read in printed books.

The master directs and superintends the whole school.—The monitor-general orders the various exercises and movements (excepting some few which the master reserves to himself).—There are two monitors general, who act by turns.

The monitors in writing, reading, and arithmetic, teach the scholars of their several classes to write, read, and cast accounts. They make their report to the monitor-general, which he, again, makes to the master at the end of each exercise. In the numerous classes, there are two monitors in writing to each class, who take their turns; and, when the classes consist of two or three forms, there is an assistant monitor for every form.—N.B. The monitor-general in reading or arithmetic only superintends the scholars while they are in the semi-circles.

The rewards consist of—a higher place, a token of first or head scholar, some trivial gifts, &c. The punishments are confined to losing their places, being ordered on their knees, or to wear a badge of *dunce*, *idler*, *sloven* (see Plate, fig. B.C). It is a rule never to strike, and never to terrify, the children.

After the sitting, the master assembles the monitors, exhorts and recompenses those who are deserving, reproves and punishes the others, and points out to them wherein they have done wrong.

C c

Commands

Commands of the Monitor-General—Movements and Exercises of the Scholars.

PLAN I.

Nine o'clock—Coming into School.

- | No. of Order. | | No. of Fig. |
|---------------|--|-------------|
| 1. | Monitors in writing. Mount forms.—They stand up on their several forms, near the telegraphs, which show the eight classes; in order to observe the children as they enter their respective classes, (according to the order they have taken in the yard,) with their hands behind them, to prevent their playing tricks. | 1. |
| 2. | Front (fig. 2 excepted).—The children now place themselves in front of the forms or benches. | 2. |
| 3. | Hats off.—Every one takes off his hat with his right hand. | 3. |
| 4. | Sling hats.—They each take the string fixed in the hat, fasten it to their coat-button, and throw their hats behind their backs. | 4. |
| 5. | Monitors. Down. | |
| 6. | Kneel: prayers.—They all pray, kneeling, either on the forms or on the floor. | 5. |
| 7. | Stand up.—This command is given by ringing a bell. | |
| 8. | Take places.—All go to their forms, and seat themselves. | 6. 7. |

PLAN II.

Five minutes past nine.—Writing (first exercise.)

Note.—The first class has a portable telegraph, to which is attached an alphabet. The monitor commands,—1. Hands on knees. 2. Make ready: the scholars place the fore-finger on the edge of the desk (fig. A 2). 3. Form the letter. 4. Look well before you make it. The monitor, with his wand, shows them the letter; and they all trace it in the sand with their fore finger (fig. A 1). 5. Hands behind. The monitor corrects each letter, then effaces it with the plane: he continues this mode of exercise till the time for reading. What follows regards the seven other classes.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 9. | Hands on knees.—This command is given by ringing a bell. | 7. |
| 10. | Hands on desk. Heads up. | 8. |
| 11. | Clean slates.—They all wipe their slates with a little saliva, or a piece of list or sponge. | 9. |
| 12. | Show slates. | 10. |
| 13. | Monitors inspect.—They proceed to examine the slates of their assistants, and afterwards those of their own forms; the assistants examine those of their | 11. |

forms; and all return to their places.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 14. | Slates down. | 12. |
| 15. | Monitors, give out pencils.—Each monitor takes the pencils from his drawer, goes and places one on the slate of each scholar, and returns to his place. | |
| 16. | Eighth class, begin.—The monitor sets a word on the tablet, at the same time distinctly pronouncing each syllable, and spelling the word. The monitor of the seventh sets a word in his turn; and the rest in succession. As soon as a class has written six words, the monitor of the class turns the telegraph to the side EX.; which signifies EXAMINE. | 13. |
| 17. | Hands on knees. | 7. |
| 18. | Hands on desk. | 8. |
| 19. | Show slates. | 10. |
| 20. | Monitors, inspect.—The monitors and assistants go and correct what has been written from the copy, and return to their places. | 11. |
| 21. | Slates down.—They then recommence with the slate, &c. see the commands from No. of Order 9, to No. 21 (No. 15 excepted). | 12. |

PLAN II.

Twenty minutes past nine.—Name-call.

22. Monitors, call over names.—They proceed, 1. To fetch from the master's desk a pen and ink. 2. To take the lists of names hung against the wall. 3. To set down who are present, and who are absent from their class. 4. To make their report to the master, saying, Second class, present so many, absent so many: total so many. The master writes down, in his register, the three numbers announced to him, &c.

The monitors replace the lists of names, and return to their seats.

N.B. During the name-call, the monitor-general in reading goes and writes down, on the report of the assistant monitors, the number of children present of each class, and divides it by seven, eight, or nine. He chooses and places the reading lessons, and returns to nominate, in the eighth class, as many monitors as are necessary for each class; at the rate of seven, eight, or nine scholars to each monitor.

PLAN III.

Reading—Course of Proceeding of the Monitors in Reading.

Thirty minutes past nine.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 23. | Monitors in writing. Mount forms. | 1. |
| 24. | Monitors in reading. Down. | 15. |
| | | 25. Go.— |

25. Go.—They now proceed, 1. To take the tokens of first or head boy, and the wands in reading, from the desk of the master. 2. To place themselves at the head of the classes they have to instruct in reading.

PLAN IV.

Reading—Course of Proceeding of all the Classes.

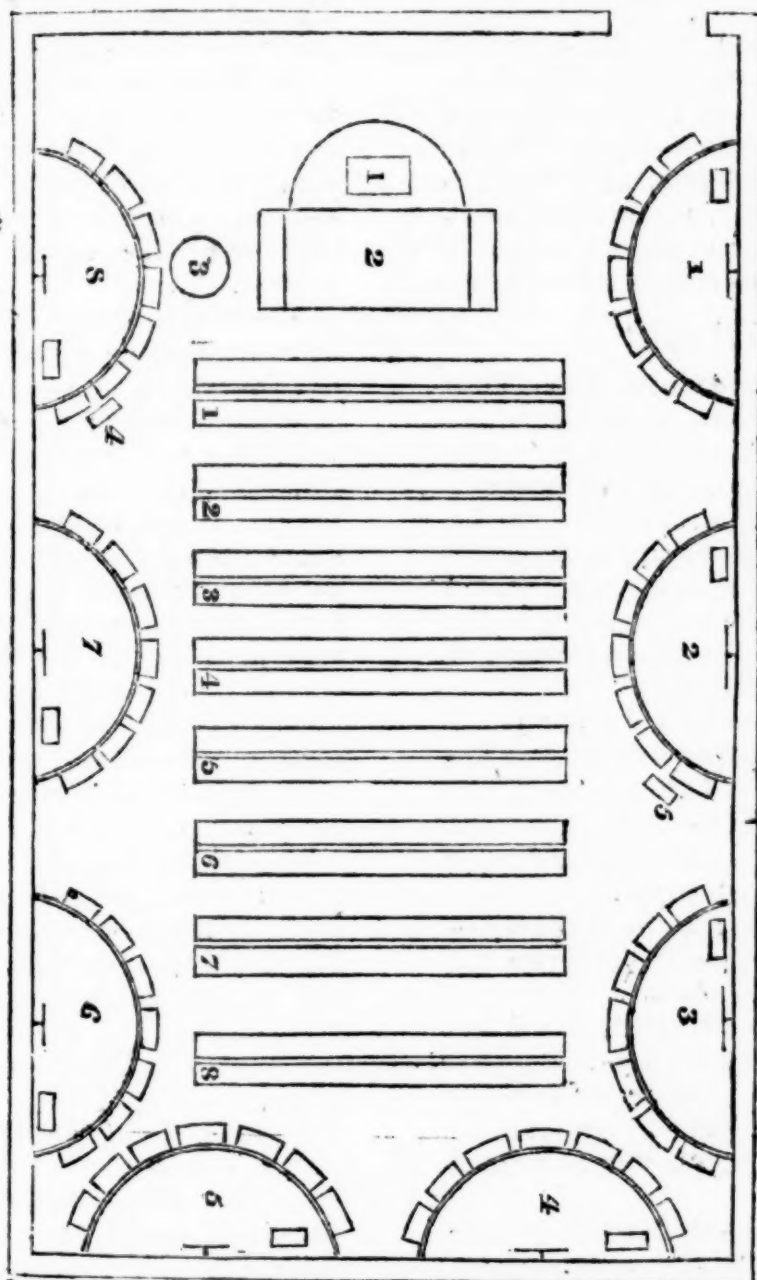
26. All classes. Quit places. 15.
27. Hands behind. 2.
28. Eighth class, to the right march.
—The monitor in reading puts his hand on the shoulder of the head

boy of the eighth class in reading; he files off at the head of seven, eight, or nine boys. The monitor following conducts, in like manner, seven, eight, or nine boys; and all the classes file off in the same way. Each monitor, on arriving at his reading tablet, lets down the semi-circle, places himself withinside, on the left of the tablet; and the scholars place themselves around the circle. The monitors in writing then form, in their turn, one or more semi-circles for reading, near the master's desk.

PLAN V.—Reading in the Semi-circles.

(The master and monitor-general in reading go from circle to circle, to see that the monitors do their duty.)

1. Master ---
2. Master's desk
3. Stove ----
4. Schoolmaster



5. Monitor-general in reading

N.B. The numbers 1 to 8, in the semi-circles, and also the same numbers in the centre, are those of the respective classes.

Reading and Spelling, on Tablets, in Books, and by heart.

Forty-five minutes past nine.

29. Begin.—The exercise in reading begins for all the classes. The vigilance of the master should now be greater, because the monitors, placed around the class, are farther removed from his observation. He should bear part in the duties of his monitor-general; and go from circle to circle, to see that each monitor

makes his scholars spell, pronounce, and read well; and that there prevails, not only good order, but also a moderate tone of voice,—so that the children may not be fatigued by loud speaking, nor disturb the neighbouring circles.

30. A whistle.—The master reserves to himself this command, to restore order, or suspend business.

31. Say by heart.—The monitors take

take the reading tablets, read, and cause to be repeated by heart, the lesson which the scholars have read on the tablet.

PLAN VI.

Thirty minutes past ten.—Return to the Classes.

52. Leave off (or two distinct whistles).—The monitors in reading raise the semi-circles, fix them to the wall; go and take each of them the head of their division, and (by a partial evolution, performed at the same time by each division,) all the classes come into line, their backs to the wall, and the monitors in front (see first class).

53. To the right, march.—The first class places itself behind its form, as also do the others in succession. The monitors in writing mount their forms, near the telegraph (see fig. 1); and the monitors in reading place themselves in line, by the side of their classes.

34. Front. Take places. (10.

55. Monitors in reading—Go.—They go and return to the master's desk the tokens of head boy, and the wands of office, and return to read in the semi-circles, under the direction of monitors appointed by the master, who should make a point of attending to the reading of his monitors,—which lasts half an hour.

Writing.—Second Exercise.

They now perform all that has been described above (see Exercise 1, No. of Order 9,) the scholars of the eighth class write for half an hour on paper.

Arithmetic: to your places.—In place, during this exercise, for the last four classes. The scholars of this department are divided into ten sections.

Arithmetic: to semi-circles.—The monitor-general appoints his monitors for cyphering as well as for reading.

Catechism.—Saturday evening is devoted to the repeating by heart the Catechism, and the Epistle and Gospel of the following Sunday.

The master conducts the scholars to divine service every Sunday and holiday in the year.

PLAN IV.

Forty-five minutes past eleven.—Leaving School.

57. Show pencils.

58. Monitors, take pencils.—They go and collect the pencils, and put them up in their drawers.

39. Quit your places.

40. Prayers, kneeling; and *Domine* 15.
salvum fac Regem. 5.

41. Stand up—take hats; put on hats.

42. To the right, march.—The eighth class files off to the right, and the others follow. All the children make two steps together, clap their hands thrice while making the next two steps, &c.; and come out of school in good order. To prevent accidents, especially in large towns, the master should enjoin the monitors to conduct the scholars to their homes, by sections of ten.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of Methods.

M. Picot has brought to our view, by means of the figures, plans, and details above described, the commands and movements which are practised in the schools for mutual elementary instruction. It is a picture of the whole mechanism of the system.

The only object of these commands is:—to maintain the greatest order in a numerous school; to keep alive the attention of the children; to accustom them to execute, quickly and well, the same operations; to diminish, as much as possible, by precision and celerity, the loss of time occasioned by passing from one operation to another: these movements, moreover, have the advantage of exercising and amusing them, at the same time that they render them docile and intelligent. In a school of 360 children, for instance, the master who should attempt to instruct each scholar in turn, during a sitting of three hours, would not be able to devote to each more than half a minute. By the new method, the whole 360 scholars say their prayers, write, read, and cast accounts for two hours and a half each; only half an hour being spent in indispensable movements.

The Reporter of the Committee, Paris, Oct. 30, 1816. S. BERNHARD.

L'ABBE GAULTIER, president.

Adopted by the Society (sitting of March 19, 1817), the Counsellor of State, Sub-Secretary of State to the Department of the Interior. BECQUEY, President.
The Baron de Gerando, Secretary-General.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES written after an EXCURSION to PARIS in the AUTUMN of 1818.

A MAN who, at fifty years of age, travels for the first time into a foreign country, may be said to be born again. His fixed native habits and feelings must be discarded, and he has to acquire the habits and feelings of a comparatively new existence.

Such was my case when, in August 1818, I landed at Dieppe, after a tedious voyage from Brighton.

The moment the pilot-boat approached the packet, I felt the strong impressions of reality in regard to what had previously been but a vague conviction. The crew of the French boat afforded a volume for meditation. They appeared to me like creatures of another planet: they looked like automata moved by wires,—because every thing connected with them differed so much from my ordinary associations in regard to the human character. Their coarse dress, their coloured woollen caps, the clumsy equipment of their vessel, its imperfect cordage, its awkward sails, and the uncouth technical jargon and brawling vociferations of the crew, produced an impression altogether new to one unused to see a foreign people, and all the results of different habits thus combined in one totality.

Yet this impression was mixed with others not unworthy of being recollected. I beheld, in the majority of the twelve men who composed the crew, a strong physiognomical resemblance to the vulgar physiognomy of England. It was evident we were brethren of the same stock, though separated by dialect, and by the wicked and unphilosophical policy of governments. There was every variety of the true English countenance, and not more than two of the whole had that cast of features which in England we feel, without analysis, to be Gallic.

Yes, said I, we are indeed brethren, not in theory, but in fact. The Normans and the English were for so many centuries politically united; and so many intermarriages took place, that these men are probably as nearly a-kin to me as thousands of my own countrymen. Yet, if I were the slave of prejudices, artfully excited for the purpose of aggrandizing the pageants of power, I might be led to consider them as my enemy, and their extermination as a glorious deed. Perhaps, however, they have been taught the same of us; and hence, I exclaimed to myself, how much has philosophy to perform! Nations must be united as in one family, the individuals seeking happiness, and enjoying civil liberty; and they must be taught that the family of man have, in truth, but those common interests. Civilized communities may, for a season, have to combat the assaults of savages, and freemen may have to combat against slaves; but civilized free nations can have no ground whatever of mutual warfare, and

there cannot be any real interest at stake, between nations of civilized families, enjoying civil liberty, which is worth the public sacrifice of one life or limb.

As the boat drew near, the most active man of the crew, with the most strongly marked Gallic physiognomy, leaped on-board, and I learnt that he was considered as our pilot. I entered into conversation with him, and found that he had been twelve years kept as a prisoner-of-war in England, at the horrid chancel-house of Norman Cross. On enquiring where he had been taken prisoner, I found it was not in fighting, but as a fisherman, pursuing his peaceful occupation on his native shore. He and others depended on the respect usually paid to this species of industry; but, under some freak, either of a commander of a ship of war, or of the British ministry, the whole were, on a sudden, made captive; and this poor fellow, in endeavouring to escape, was severely wounded in the arm. They were then brought to England,—that country where it is said Liberty and Justice have erected their thrones,—and hurried to the living tombs of Norman Cross! Those who were not thrown like dogs into the yawning pits behind those prisons, were then incarcerated for twelve years, under the cruel pretence that the British ministry could not exchange them for the British subjects detained in France, as hostages for the safety of Frenchmen sailing on the high seas, in the security of unbroken peace. I heard the man's story,—I blushed for my country; and, turning my head aside, ejaculated a wish, that I might live to see such a change in the persons of our representatives, or in the system of our representation, as might even yet enable the persons thus cruelly detained, in either country, to obtain satisfaction from the authors of their wrongs.

The approach towards Dieppe was particularly grand and imposing. There is a fine bay, several miles across, bounded by headlands of perpendicular white cliffs, and varied by an intermixture of low shores, with similar cliffs, exhibiting a country covered with corn-fields and cultivation. The whole was a fairy scene of castellated cliffs, mixed with industry, of which I had not seen the like on the English coast, except in the cliffs at Scaford and Dover; but even these are no-where so well displayed, nor are they so varied and intermingled in their aspects with other pleasing objects.

(To be continued.)

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROGRESS of CRIME, and OPERATION of the CRIMINAL LAWS of ENGLAND.

Number of Persons committed to the different Gaols in England and Wales, for Trial at the Assizes and Sessions held for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, and Liberties therein, from the Year 1812 to the Year 1817, both inclusive.

Committed for Trial.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.
Males	4,891	5,433	4,826	6,036	7,347	11,758
Females	1,685	1,731	1,564	1,782	1,744	2,174
Total	6,576	7,164	6,390	7,818	9,091	13,932
Convicted and Sentenced.						
To Death.....	532*	713*	558*	553*	890*	1,309*
Transportation for Life	25	50	53	38	60	103
fourteen years	67	95	78	94	133	157
seven years.....	588	622	625	826	861	1,474
Imprisonment (for various terms).....	2,506	2,759	2,574	3,218	3,663	5,700
Whipping and fine	195	183	137	154	190	320
Convicted.....	3,913	4,422	4,025	4,883	5,797	9,056
Acquitted.....	1,494	1,451	1,373	1,648	1,884	2,678
No bill found, and not prosecuted	1,169	1,291	992	1,287	1,410	2,198
Total	6,576	7,164	6,390	7,818	9,091	13,932
*Of whom were executed	82	120	70	57	95	115
Offences for which the Executions took place.						
Arson, & other wilful-burning of property	5	3	3	1	2	8
A Bankrupt concealing his effects	—	1	—	—	—	—
Burglary and housebreaking.....	15	59	8	10	19	18
Cattle, maliciously killing.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coining.....	—	1	—	—	—	—
Forgery, and uttering forged instru- } ments	23	17	6	11	18	18
Horse-stealing	3	4	3	1	—	—
Larceny in a dwelling-house, to the } value of 40s.....	—	—	2	—	3	1
Larceny on a navigable river, to the } value of 40s.....	3	—	—	—	2	—
Letters containing bank-notes, secret- } ing and stealing	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mail robbery	—	2	—	—	—	—
Murder.....	16	25	23	15	21	25
—, shooting, stabbing, and admi- } nistering poison, with intent to	3	2	2	1	4	12
Piracy	—	—	—	—	4	—
Robbery on the person on the high- } way, and other places.....	6	12	11	7	16	19
Rape.....	3	4	3	7	4	5
Riot, and feloniously demolishing build- } ings	—	5	—	—	—	—
Sheep-stealing	1	2	3	3	—	5
Sodomy.....	1	1	5	1	2	1
Treason, high	2	1	—	—	—	3
Trees growing, maliciously cutting down	—	—	1	—	—	—
Proportion of capital convictions, to } the number committed for trial, in } each year,—about	1 in 12	1 in 10	1 in 11	1 in 14	1 in 10	1 in 10
Proportion of executions, to the num- } ber capitally convicted, in each year, } about	1 in 6	1 in 6	1 in 8	1 in 9	1 in 9	1 in 11

*Number of Persons committed for Trial to the different Gaols in England and Wales,
from the Year 1809 to the Year 1817, both inclusive.*

	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.
Anglesea	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	4	1
Bedford	17	22	27	17	34	27	28	43	44
Berks	48	55	63	108	79	83	77	103	146
Brecon	2	5	5	5	13	11	15	8	48
Bucks	37	47	37	33	64	47	50	65	75
Cambridge	29	19	21	34	45	37	64	71	98
Cardigan	—	3	3	4	1	4	7	—	14
Carmarthen	1	10	11	10	6	8	12	17	14
Carnarvon	3	2	5	2	8	3	12	3	10
Chester	130	83	99	155	146	136	160	187	285
Cornwall	30	38	31	45	42	39	54	84	120
Cumberland ..	33	32	17	53	42	23	28	51	89
Denbigh	5	9	8	7	11	10	5	15	31
Derby	46	37	37	60	71	38	57	60	165
Devon	148	147	152	179	197	235	264	284	380
Dorset	42	37	44	47	65	43	62	81	122
Durham	53	35	37	33	33	35	49	55	87
Essex	151	163	130	152	221	174	191	236	319
Flint	2	5	2	3	4	3	6	7	20
Glamorgan	6	12	18	13	26	40	15	22	50
Gloucester	103	125	109	155	175	139	187	243	442
(Bristol)	56	49	68	78	68	70	98	104	166
Hants	199	106	157	234	206	228	217	268	378
Hereford	40	47	66	83	79	61	54	87	174
Herts	41	64	50	109	64	61	80	81	123
Huntingdon ..	9	4	8	11	18	21	23	15	13
Kent	212	224	210	281	330	260	327	325	528
Lancaster	532	563	661	831	830	816	959	1,212	1,946
Leicester	51	55	57	65	77	42	71	125	170
Lincoln	75	68	65	84	102	116	156	133	232
Merioneth	—	1	2	2	5	1	3	6	9
Middlesex	1,443	1,424	1,482	1,663	1,707	1,646	2,005	2,226	2,686
Monmouth	15	17	18	21	18	26	24	19	59
Montgomery ..	12	14	5	13	18	8	9	14	49
Norfolk	129	118	143	137	162	119	185	244	310
Northampton ..	35	31	51	54	65	60	81	75	145
Northumberland	57	57	71	31	73	68	69	88	80
Nottingham ..	93	67	78	103	92	88	121	112	191
Oxford	55	32	31	59	70	56	66	85	118
Pembroke	2	8	7	12	8	8	19	18	29
Radnor	4	9	6	5	6	2	3	13	13
Rutland	4	2	5	4	9	1	11	12	9
Salop	67	60	79	53	92	69	90	96	267
Somerset	124	118	108	201	153	139	221	244	439
Stafford	109	134	126	130	181	118	154	197	425
Suffolk	134	116	98	146	144	119	146	153	262
Surrey	218	243	208	296	279	255	294	366	491
Sussex	65	66	74	95	116	66	104	120	189
Warwick	185	169	173	177	263	224	277	341	624
Westmoreland	6	1	5	9	8	6	13	18	14
Wilts	81	78	73	92	122	78	103	107	299
Worcester	74	66	84	78	109	104	130	128	239
York	316	248	206	304	405	337	355	420	748
Total ..	5,330	5,146	5,337	6,576	7,164	6,390	7,318	9,091	13,932

Number of Persons who were Capitally Convicted, and of those who were Executed, in London and Middlesex, in every Tenth Year, from the Year 1749 to the Year 1817, both inclusive; together with a Statement of the Offences for which the Executions took place, so far as the same can be ascertained.

	1749.	1759.	1769.	1779.	1789.	1799.	1809.	1817.
Capitally convicted.....	61	15	71	60	97	72	89	203
Number executed	44	6	24	23	26	24	8	16
<i>Offences for which the Executions took place.</i>								
Burglary & housebreaking	6	—	3	—	11	4	1	4
Coining	3	—	—	3	7	—	—	—
Forgery, and uttering } forged instruments.... }	2	1	3	—	1	8	2	5
Horse-stealing	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny in a dwelling- } house	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
Do. on a navigable river	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Letters, containing bank } notes, &c. secreting } and stealing	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Murder	1	1	2	—	2	3	—	1
—, shooting, stab- } bing, and administer- } ing poison	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Personating others to } obtain prize-money, &c. }	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Robbery on the person } on the highway	24	3	10	—	4	3	—	4
Rape	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Sodomy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Transports, being at } large, &c.	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING lately at Kew, and having been disappointed in my expectations of seeing the gardens, I was informed I might see some others of considerable note, not far distant; and, accordingly, I went to Hampton-court; the Duke of Devonshire's, at Chertsey; and the late Mr. Hope's, at Eastsheen. I confess I was a good deal disappointed at all these places, though highly gratified at Hampton-court with the vine and the labyrinth; and, as to the former, I wish to ask some intelligent horticulturist the following question:—The common sewer seems generally allowed to be the cause of the fertility of this tree: might not then a large drain surround or extend in front of a vinery, and be kept half full of soapsuds, &c.?

At Eastsheen, I observed the water of a pond behind the conservatory of a very black green colour: on asking the gardener the reason, he told me, it was owing to the rust of the sashes, which, on examining, I found to have a slip of copper inserted between each pane of glass. He added, that shortly after the house was built, a very fine aloe, that had flowered, (which, it is said happens only once a century in this

country; but, at Nice, they flower on the rocks once a year,) was killed by the droppings from the sashes on one leaf. Other plants, he said, were also injured, but none so easily as succulents. Query—then is it safe to grow grapes or peaches under houses of this sort; and, as all metal must corrode some time or other, must not wood be safest for forcing houses, and preferable to copper, iron, or any other metals?

At the Duke of Devonshire's, I saw the finest collection of large orange-trees I have ever seen, and have no doubt they are the first in this country. I am told, they require little heat and less care than any other exotic. The beauty of their fruit, and the delightful odour of the intermingling flowers in spring, are acknowledged by every one; what a pity, therefore, that orange-trees are not more generally encouraged in conservatories. The truth is, the present continued rage for botany and New-Holland weeds has chased the orange from the winter garden, in my opinion, most undeservedly. Every thing else in the Duke's gardens seemed to me in a very paltry state, quite unbecoming his grace's rank and known magnificence. How different from Chatsworth!

Hampstead; Sep. 10. H. G. VIAGGIO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR a period of more than 2000 years, the starry firmament has been contemplated, and the arrangement of the bodies it contains studied, through the medium of bears, serpents, lizards, rams, whales, centaurs, dolphins, flying horses, three-headed dogs, hydras, dragons, and many other grotesque and incongruous figures. The sublime wonders of the evening sky have thus been associated with a group of mean, ridiculous, and imaginary objects; between which there exist, indeed, the most striking contrasts, but not the least shadow of a resemblance. When the young student of astronomy wishes to distinguish particular assemblages of suns, and systems, and worlds, he is required to connect them in his imagination with wolves, lions, and snakes, and numerous phantastical figures, which have no prototypes in nature, and which, in general, have as little resemblance to the objects with which they are associated, as an ass's tail has to the globe of the sun; and have an evident tendency to convey, to juvenile minds, a mean idea of the most august bodies in nature, and of the ample spaces in which they perform their revolutions. Were we not accustomed to such incongruous associations, they would appear ridiculous and despicable in the extreme.

There is no science which has a tendency to produce more pacific habits than astronomy; and yet the tranquil observer of the heavens is obliged to encounter with Hercules and his club; Perseus, with his sword in one hand, and the head of Medusa in the other; and Orion, with a sword in his belt, and a club in his right hand: images which bring to view those diabolical principles and passions which, in all ages, have entailed misery and destruction on mankind.

The terms used in any science, the mode of communicating its instructions, and the delineations which such instructions require, ought undoubtedly to be accommodated to the discoveries which have been made in the course of ages, and to the present state and objects of that science; and, unless we can shew that the terms and figures to which I allude are calculated to the present state and views of astronomical science, and fitted to assist the student in forming natural and correct ideas of the arrangement of the celestial orbs, it is

MONTHLY MAG. No. 317.

highly expedient that some change and improvement, in this respect, should be adopted, in accordance with the new modifications which have been introduced into other departments of science.

The propriety of introducing some changes or modifications in delineating the constellations may, perhaps, appear from the following considerations:—

1. The natural and hieroglyphic figures now in use have no resemblance to the groups of stars which they are intended to represent. What resemblance, for example, exists between an eagle, a dog, a wolf, or a flying fish, and the constellations which bear their names, and are attempted to be delineated by their figures? Even when imagination has stretched itself to the utmost, in order to fancy a resemblance, it is obliged to represent such creatures in the most unnatural positions; and, after all, it is found impossible to bend and twist their wings, and legs, and tails, and claws, in such a manner as to take in all the stars in the group; some pretty conspicuous ones being still left unformed in the intermediate spaces. Besides, the discovery of new stars, by the telescope, has now completely deranged the figures of the ancient constellations; so that, however much the legs, arms, and feet, of the figures may be twisted, they cannot be made to coincide with hundreds of stars which are known to exist. An unprejudiced observer, on first contemplating the heavens, would never once think of representing the clusters of stars by the animals, or other objects, whose names they bear; as there is not a single group in the heavens which has even a distant resemblance to a horse, a serpent, a lizard, a hydra, or any figure usually depicted on our celestial globes. The only constellations which may be said to bear a very rude resemblance to the natural figures are Orion and Ursa Major; but even in these the resemblance is very distant. Hence, what is commonly called a bear is also conceived to resemble a plough and a waggon, and is, by the vulgar, distinguished by these names. Hence, also, different nations represent the same constellation by different figures: thus, instead of several of our hieroglyphic delineations, the Hindoos have bespattered the firmament with bedsteads, dogs' tails, ear-rings, couches, elephants' teeth, cats' claws, red saffron, children's pencils, lions' tails, festoons, wheels, razors, pieces of coral, pearls, and other judicious

D d

cious and appropriate objects.* In a judicious comparison of the figures of the different clusters of stars with any other object, for the purpose of a name or reference, the figure of the particular cluster ought first to be accurately considered, and then an object, having as near a relation to it as possible, should be fixed upon as its representation. But an order, exactly the reverse of this, seems to have been adopted by the ancients in their nomenclature and arrangement of the constellations: They first fixed upon the heroes, animals, and mythological figures, which they intended to place in the celestial vault; and then attempted, if possible, to bend the clusters of stars to correspond with them,—a most absurd, unscientific, and unnatural procedure. And shall all succeeding astronomers, in every nation, tacitly give their approbation of such rude and injudicious arrangements,—as if they were unqualified for forming a more scientific and definite outline of the sublime spaces of the firmament?

2. They tend to convey a mean idea of the objects they are intended to represent. When the stars were considered as merely a number of tapers or studs fixed in the vault of heaven, solely for the purpose of shedding a few glimmering rays on the earth, and adorning the canopy of our habitation, it might not appear quite so incongruous to represent their different groups, by "corruptible men and birds, and four-footed beasts and creeping things." But, now that the astronomer views the stars as so many suns and systems of worlds, dispersed throughout the immensity of space; the association of such august objects, with representations so silly and whimsical as the mythological figures depicted on our globes and planispheres, produces not only a ludicrous effect, by the greatness of the contrast; but, for the same reason, tends to lessen the idea of sublimity, which naturally strikes the mind on the contemplation of such a stupendous scene. Every one knows how much things great and noble are debased by being placed in connexion with little and ignoble objects, and must feel the force of this association in the following lines of "Hudibras:"—

And now had Phœbus, in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his nap;

* See Asiatic Researches, vol. ii. art. 16—Antiquity of the Indian Zodiac.

And, like a lobster boil'd, the morn
From black to red began to turn.

Again—

Cardun believ'd great states depend
Upon the tip of the bear's-tail's end;
'That, as she whisk'd it towards the sun,
Strew'd mighty empires up and down.

And again—

Who made the Balance, and whence came
The Bull, the Lion, and the Ram?
Did not we here the Argo rig?
Make Berenice's perriwig?
Whose livery does the Coachman wear?
Or who made Cassiopeia's chair?
And therefore, as they came from hence,
With us may hold intelligence.

Such an effect the celestial hieroglyphics have a tendency to produce, when placed in association with the august objects of the sky.

3. They tend to lead us back to the dark and rude ages of the world, and to familiarise our minds to those crude, chimerical, and absurd conceptions, which ought now to descend into oblivion. The signs of the zodiac, and most of the other constellations, are generally supposed to have been invented by the Egyptians or the Chaldeans; and were evidently intended, either to mark the most prominent circumstances of the different months or seasons in their climate; to perpetuate the memory of some of their rude and barbarous heroes; to assist them in their absurd and idolatrous worship; or to serve the foolish and impious pretensions of astrology. In neither of these respects are the celestial hieroglyphics interesting or instructive to the modern student of astronomical science; but, in almost every point of view, are associated with opinions, practices, and representations, which deserve the most marked reprobation: they also distract the attention, by turning it aside from the direct objects of the science, to the investigation of their fabulous history. How ridiculous the story of Calisto and her son Arcas, whom the rage of Juno turned into bears, which now circulate about the North Pole; the story of Medusa, whose golden hair Minerva turned into snakes, and of the winged horse which sprung from the blood which gushed out in striking off Medusa's head; the story of Orion, who was produced from the hide of an ox moistened with urine; the story of the dragon, which guarded the golden apples in the garden of the Hesperides, and was taken up to heaven, and made a constellation, on account of his faithful

faithful services; the story of Andromeda, of the Swan, of Perseus, and a hundred others of a similar description. Such is the heaven of the Pagans,—a common receptacle of all ranks of creatures, real and imaginary, without distinction or order; a wild miscellany of every thing that is false, grotesque, and chimerical. Such phantastical groups which occupy the houses of the zodiac, and other apartments of the sky, may comport with the degrading arts of the astrologer; but they are not only incompetent to the purposes, but completely repugnant to the noble elevation of modern astronomical science. How incongruous, then, is it that such representations, the wildest hallucinations of the human mind, should be blazoned in such brilliant colours upon our globes; and that a considerable portion of our astronomical treatises should be occupied in detailing their mythological history? Because a few ignorant shepherds, in the plains of Babylon, or on the banks of the Nile, arranged and delineated the heavens according to the first crude conceptions which arose in their minds, are these chimerical representations to guide the astronomers of every nation, and throughout all succeeding generations? It becomes the astronomers of the present day to consider, whether they are to transmit, to the enlightened generations of the twentieth and thirtieth centuries, the sublime discoveries of modern times, which have transformed the heavens into an immense assemblage of suns and worlds, incorporated and disfigured with hydras, gorgons, flying horses, three-headed dogs, and other “dire chimeras;” or, whether they might not be as well qualified as the rude shepherds of Chaldaea, to reduce the starry groups, in the concave of the firmament, to a more natural, simple, and scientific arrangement. Had they been placed in the situation of the ancients, before the constellations were invented, and enlightened with all the knowledge they now possess, would they have adopted the same hieroglyphical figures, nomenclature, and arrangement?

4. The constellations, as presently depicted on our globes and planispheres, convey an unnatural and complex representation of the heavens, which tends to confuse the imagination of the juvenile student. On some celestial globes which I have seen, manufactured in London, the natural and

hieroglyphic figures were so prominently engraved, and the various colours so deep and vivid, that the stars appeared not only as a secondary object, but were almost invisible, except on a very minute inspection. The animals were so nicely drawn, and exhibited such a glare of variegated colours, that the sphere appeared more like a young miss's plaything than a delineation of the starry heavens. It seemed as if the engraver had been afraid lest his pretty little dogs, and serpents, and scorpions, and fishes, and flying horses, and crabs, and lizards, should have been disfigured by the radiated groups of stars which spotted the pretty creatures; and, therefore, he threw them into the shade, in order that the artificial globe, which a late eminent philosopher calls “a philosophical toy,” might prove nothing more to the fair one who occasionally twirled it round its axis, than a beautifully coloured ball, to fill up a niche in her parlour or bed-room. Even when the figures are drawn in outlines, the celestial globe forms but an unnatural and awkward representation of the heavens. The motley group of heads, tails, claws, wings, ears, and noses, are so interwoven with the figures of the stars, that it is difficult to distinguish the real figure and boundaries of the constellations and starry groups, as they appear in the heavens. In exhibiting, by means of the phantasmagoria, the constellations Leo, Orion, the Great Bear, &c. when depicted on the sliders in their natural form, I found they were generally recognised by those spectators who had previously marked their form in the heavens; but, when exhibited in conjunction with the hieroglyphic figures, I seldom found one who could recognise the cluster which was intended to be represented. Such is the effect produced by deviating from the simplicity of nature, and attempting to form whimsical and unnatural combinations. The same remarks will apply to most of our planispheres.

Perth.

T. DICK.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you will permit me to lay before your numerous readers a few queries concerning the treatment of youth, both at home and at school, perhaps they may induce some one more competent than myself to offer to the public, through the same medium, a

few practical rules upon the subject,—a subject which, in the opinion of many of your late correspondents, demands the most serious consideration (and here I perfectly agree with them). The present system seems to be one of general indulgence: coercion must not be used; children must rule; parents and teachers obey! Is this right? Is corporeal punishment to be entirely abandoned? Are those masters and parents who may still think proper to inflict it to be branded with the name of brute, or perhaps some more opprobrious appellation, because they may think proper to judge for themselves, and correct their children or pupils as they think most likely to promote both their temporal and eternal welfare?

The author of a small publication, in which is "a Word for the Gipsies," says, "They (the gipsies) never beat their children,—even in those cases in which most other parents would deem it necessary." I am not certain that I have given the author's own words, as I have not the book at hand; but the substance is the same, and it is evidently given as a hint to parents, whatever it may be to teachers, to bring up their children in the same way.

Dr. Jarrold's letters, inserted in your work, I have read; but he says little or nothing upon the subject of day-schools. A great deal of practical information may reasonably be expected upon the subject, not only of the discipline in schools, but likewise in private families; for, from the discipline of children at home, must, in a great measure, depend the good effect of that at school; and here, indeed, to me appears the grand error—parents expect too much from the master.

And now let me hope, that some one of the many who advocate the system of general indulgence, will set before your readers a few general rules for the management of a seminary, in which neither the Lancasterian system nor that of Dr. Bell is adopted; for, though there are few boys exactly of the same disposition, I cannot think it impossible to frame a plan of discipline which will suit the generality of boys. For my own part, I will never countenance unjust severity in schools or elsewhere; but I would sooner a child of mine were under the care of a Busby than many a modern schoolmaster.

The master of a day-school is peculiarly situated: he has no hold of the

boys under his care; and, when they are too idle to learn their lessons at home, I would wish to know when they are to be learned. Is the regular business of the school to be broken in upon, in order that they may escape with impunity? and, if double lessons are to be the punishment, the case will probably be the same the following day; or perhaps the young gentleman will have the head-ache, and prevail upon his mamma to let him stop at home, and so on, if there be no corporeal punishment,—till the master and scholar have more upon their hands than they will ever get over. Besides, how will you preserve order in your school? Rewards for good behaviour will not, even generally, have the effect; and, if discipline is to be preserved without the dread of corporeal punishment, let the advocates for it step forth, and give some practical rules, which will save many masters a great deal of fatigue, as well as opprobrium.

A. C. R.

July 17.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OWE an apology to your readers for not sooner resuming the historical account of steam, which I had commenced; and I farther regret to say, I am not now able to complete it. All I can offer are some fragments of information, which you may throw in a corner of your work, or in the fire, as you think fit.

Mr. Mussland's hot-houses, at Stockport, are above three hundred feet in length, and were heated by steam in 1810, chiefly from the proprietor's own designs. The boiler is an oblong of wrought iron, the flue passes around and through the middle of it, and thence to the chimney. The tubes which convey the steam are of cast-iron, with the joints the common way. The machinery was made by Bolton and Watt. It had continued to give satisfaction up to November 1817, at which time it was visited by a foreign gentleman, who gave me the above information, and who contrived to get a plan of the boiler and pipes, which, however, I have not yet seen, but shortly expect to see.

Mr. Laddige's extensive ranges of houses are heated nearly on the same plan: their mode of watering their large palm-house has obtained, and very justly,

justly, the premium of the Horticultural Society.

Mr. Skeen, of Holborn-hill, brazier, has heated a great variety of houses by steam, with different degrees of success. Sir Joseph Banks has a house heated by this person on a very simple plan, in which the fire which heats the boiler circulates in the flues. Mr. S. uses a copper boiler and tubes.—Mr. Fraser, of Long Acre, and of Clerkenwell, has also heated a great variety of houses, and deserves great credit for having first introduced steam, at his own cost, in one of the pine-stoves at Kensington; from the success of which, it has been adopted by Mr. Andrews, the celebrated pine-grower, at Vauxhall; Mr. Pedley, the gardener, at Hampton-court, and I believe at Claremont; and a variety of other instances; in all of which, I believe, Mr. F. has used copper boilers and tubes, and been very successful. He has lately, however, engaged in a cast-iron foundry at Clerkenwell, and advertises that he will heat, &c. either in copper or iron. Mr. F. has lately taken out a patent for cooking with salt-water, and condensing and purifying the steam, so as to produce a sweet and wholesome fresh water at sea. At Lexton-hall, twelve miles from Stamford, the seat of — Evans, esq. the hot-houses are heated by steam from a common Carron-warehouse boiler; the tubes of earthen-ware, four inches diameter, outside measure; half inch thick, and jointed with white lead and tow. They never sensibly contract or expand, or let out steam, and for three years past have given the utmost satisfaction to the gardener, from whom this account was taken in June last. Mr. Mainwarring, engineer, Lambeth-marsh, has given the most complete, scientific, and extensive, example of heating hot-houses by steam, at Earls court, the garden of Mr. Gunter, the celebrated confectioner of Berkley-square. Here, from a detached boiler of cast-iron, a main is laid in a box of charcoal, and conducted along the middle of a parallelogram, which is covered with four rows of hot-houses and pits. A branch leads off to each house and pit, and the steam is turned off or on, exactly in the same way as water or gas in the streets. The tubes are of cast-iron; the joints, what are called spigot-and-faucet, and rendered elastic by being stuffed with coarse sacking. The exit troughs for condensed water are very ingenious; the water drops from the steam-pipe

into a small closely-covered cistern, and, as it accumulates, thus raises a stone float; and this operating on a well, by means of a lever, lets out the water which runs to a reserve-cistern for watering the plants.

The boiler rings an alarm when it ceases to boil, which serves to awaken the gardener, who sleeps in an adjoining room; it also makes a telegraphic sign on the top of the chimney, (at least forty feet high,) which can be seen by the gardeners, in the day-time, from any part of the seventy surrounding acres of garden-ground, occupied by Mr. Gunter.

Mr. Mainwarring, who has had, perhaps, more experience in heating by steam than any engineer in London, is now occupied in extending and improving the works at Earls court. He has no doubt of making the boiler feed itself, either with coke or coal; with coal it is very difficult, as coal increases in bulk with ignition, and thus frustrates, in some degree, any plan operating by a hopper.

I hope some competent person will send you a better account of what Mr. M. is doing, both at Earls court and Mr. Burton's villa in the Regent's park, which, with the adjoining hot-houses, he is heating by steam. Wishing to recal to your memory what I have said at the beginning of this letter, and begging you and your readers to accept of it as the best information which I can give at present; I am, &c.

Bayswater-house; J. C. LOUDON.
Aug. 25, 1818.

P.S. There is a singularly ingenious improvement now exhibiting, at one shilling a head, at Coleville's nursery. It consists of a thermometer, placed horizontally, nicely balanced in the centre, and which, on the alteration of a fourth of a degree in the temperature, opens or shuts windows or sashes;—that is, the thermometer turns on its pivot, one end falls and the other rises; and thus acting as a lever of the second kind, by means of two wires, it turns a water-cock, which admits the water under, or from under, a cylinder, which, thus becoming elevated or depressed, by means of pulleys and cords, acts at once on the sashes. The source from which the water is obtained is a barrel placed on the top of the back wall of the hot-house. The inventor, Mr. Kewby, has unhappily met with almost no encouragement in this and some other ingenious inventions; two of which are:—1. A self-registering thermometer, which requires no attention for a whole year;

year; and—2. A door-knocker, which, while lifted up, rings a bell placed immediately behind, or at a distance, without affecting the hand of the person knocking in the usual manner.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I AM much pleased with the project which you have started of "Lending Parochial Libraries," and am convinced that, on a little reflection, this project will be found to contain the great secret of directing the energies of the press. By this simple machine, it will be in the power of any party to diffuse their opinions to an incalculable extent. I trust that good men, who are the friends of rational liberty, will be active in adopting this expedient; or we shall soon behold others of a very different character coming forward to enslave the minds of the common people by this same expedient.

A few pounds laid out in the purchase of books and tracts, to circulate amongst the common people, will go farther than several hundreds expended in their purchase. On enquiry, I find that a book at one of our circulating libraries will, on an average, last for ten years; and that each of such books may be read, during that time, by at least five hundred individuals. It must be apparent to every man, that, with such an engine, the benefits of knowledge and civilization may soon be carried throughout the land. It may be considered as the steam-engine of the press, and the rudder of the public mind.

It gives me pleasure to think that the power of adopting this simple machinery is alike open to men of all parties, for it certainly would not be safe to trust any body of men with such a power, to the exclusion of others. Let all then adopt it for the promotion of their own opinions; and they who use it with most energy will be sure to obtain the superiority. As old Hesiod says, "This strife is good for mortals."

The mode of carrying it into effect is as follows:—Let any set of individuals, whose opinions are tolerably uniform, agree to establish such a library for the benefit of their neighbourhood. A small subscription will at first be necessary for the formation of this library; but, afterwards, a trifling annual subscription from each of the subscribers will perpetuate the scheme. Let a sub-committee have the power of

selecting the books, subject to the approbation of a general annual meeting. I will venture to say, that, for twenty pounds laid out in this manner, a collection of books and tracts, adequate to the wants of several hundred people, might be established.

F. E.

Clifton; Aug. 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

AN engineer of Romsey, named Bell, has invented a scaling ladder, in case of fire, that can be extended in two minutes to any height, or to any angle: it works on wheels, and is supposed by all mechanics who have seen it to be of great utility to the metropolis.

Your inserting this in your widely-circulated Magazine will oblige a constant reader. G. B. BARNARD.

Romsey; Aug. 15.

P.S. I should feel particularly obliged if you would inform me how it could be introduced into the metropolis, for the good of the public.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. IX.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi amori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

GIOVANNI VILLANI.

EXCEPTING the stories of "the Merchant of Venice," and "the Taming of the Shrew," the PECORONE contains little to interest the English reader. Leaving therefore, for a time, the writers of fiction, we proceed to the venerable father of Italian history.

Giovanni Villani was born at Florence during the latter part of the thirteenth century; and, like most of the citizens of that illustrious republic, was brought up to mercantile pursuits. The highest honours of the state were, in those days of freedom, open to talents and integrity; and Giovanni passed through them with a credit, which the severe scrutiny of the opposite party was unable to overthrow. The times in which he lived are among the most interesting of the Florentine annals; and he was himself engaged in some of the most important transactions he has recorded. He witnessed the exile of the poet Dante,—to whose genius and virtues he has paid a just tribute of admiration. He was twice married, and had three children

children by each of his wives; but little is known of his private life, except that the latter part of it was clouded by misfortune. The failure of the Bardi, at that time the first commercial house in Italy, which took place in January 1345, involved in their ruin the Buonacorsi, with whom Villani was in partnership; and our historian was, in consequence, declared a bankrupt (*mercator cessans*), and thrown into prison. Three years after, he was swept away by that terrible pestilence, of which so affecting an account is given by Boccaccio.

The motive which led him to write his history, seems to have been an honest admiration of the virtues and rising glories of his country. He had seen her firm and victorious struggle with the ambitious Castruccio; her successful revolt against the tyranny of the Duke of Athens; the gradual extension of her territory and her power; and he was unwilling that the fortitude and patriotism which had won these triumphs should be lost as an example to succeeding ages. Such is the tenor of the prologue or preface, with which the work commences, and which I have endeavoured to give, as much as possible, in the words and manner of the original.

ISTORIE FIORENTINE.

Lib. 1. Cap. 1.

"Whereas the memorials left by our Florentine ancestors of the past transactions of our city of Florence are few and unconnected, arising either from their negligence or from the writings being lost when Totila, *flagellum Dei*, destroyed it: I, Giovanni Villani, citizen of Florence, considering the dignity and grandeur of our city in our present times, am of opinion that it is fit to relate and commemorate the origin and commencement of so famous a city, and the prosperous and adverse vicissitudes and past transactions of the same; not that I feel myself competent to the performance of such a work, but to give occasion to our successors not to be negligent in making memorandums of the notable things that shall happen when we are gone, and by displaying the causes and reasons of past events and changes, to leave an example to those that shall come after us, in order that they may exercise themselves in practising virtue and avoiding vice, and may bear adversities with a firm mind, for the benefit and welfare of our republic.

I shall therefore write this book in the

vulgar tongue,* in order that the laity, as well as the learned, may derive profit and pleasure therefrom; and, if any part be defective, I leave it to the correction of those that are wiser than me. And in the first place, we† shall relate from whence our city took its origin, and shall proceed through the subsequent times so far as God shall grant us grace; and I shall spare no pains nor labour to discover and extract from ancient books, chronicles, and authors, the acts and deeds of the Florentines, compiling them in this book. And, first of all, I shall give an account of the ancient city of Fesulæ, the destruction of which was the cause and commencement of our city of Florence. And whereas our exordium goes a great way back‡ briefly relating other ancient histories, it seemed necessary to our purposes that it should do so; and that it would be both agreeable and useful, and an incitement to our citizens that now are, as well as those to come hereafter, to be virtuous and to aim at great things, when they consider that they are descended from so illustrious a race, from such noble and virtuous nations as were the ancient and worthy Trojans,§ and the valiant and noble Romans. And, to the end that our work may be the more excellent and deserving of praise, I implore the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ, in whose name every work has a good beginning, middle, and end."

The narrative sets out in the next chapter with the building of the Tower of Babel, which the author appears to consider as the commencement of profane history. The reason which he assigns for giving an account of the times antecedent to the foundation of Florence, namely, that his countrymen should not disgrace their ancestors, does not seem to require that he should have gone so far back as Babel, but he probably thought it as well to begin *at the beginning*.

* In piano volgare: *in plain English*, as we should say. The Latin language was almost always employed in writing at that time.

† The *person* is changed in the original. The early writers of Italy are full of grammatical irregularities.

‡ As far back as the *tower of Babel*. See the next chapter.

§ The Italians in general consider themselves as the descendants of the Romans, and consequently of Eneas.

Cap. 2.

"How, through the confusion of the Tower of Babel, the earth began to be inhabited."

"We find from the histories of the Bible, and those of the Assyrians, that Nimrod, (Nembrot,) the giant, was the first king or ruler and assembler of nations; and that, by his power, and the number of his followers, he acquired dominion over all the families descended from the sons of Noah, which were seventy-two: viz. twenty-seven from Shem, the first son of Noah; and thirty from Ham, his second son; and fifteen from Japhet, his third son. This Nimrod was the son of Cuz, who was the son of Shem, the second son of Noah. And through his pride and power he thought to contend with God, saying, that God was ruler of the heavens and he of the earth. And, to the end that God might not again destroy him by a deluge of water as he had done in the preceding age,* he determined to construct the marvellous work of the tower of Babel. Wherefore God, to confound this said pride,† suddenly sent confusion upon all the living who were at work at the said tower; and whereas all spoke one language, namely, the Hebrew, they changed into seventy-two different languages; so that one could not understand the other. And, in consequence of this, the building of the said tower was of necessity suspended, which was so large, that it was eighty miles round, and four thousand paces high, and one thousand paces thick;‡ each pace being three of our fathoms;§ and it afterwards formed a part of the walls of the city of Babylon which is in Chaldea: the meaning of Babylon being *confusion*. And in this city the idols of the false gods were first worshipped by the aforesaid Nimrod and his people. The said tower, or walls of Babylon, was begun seven years after the deluge, and the confusion took place 2354 years before the commencement of the present æra. And we find that they worked at it 107 years.|| for people lived long in those times. And observe, that, having many

* This is one of the irregularities of construction which we have mentioned.

† Il detto orgoglio.

‡ This must refer to the thickness of the walls; and, when we consider the altitude required, the dimensions will not appear too great.

§ The Italian fathom, or *braccio*, is about twenty-one inches.

|| Where did he find all this?

wives in the course of so long a life, they had many children and descendants, and multiplied into a numerous people, though disorderly and without law. The first king of the aforesaid city of Babylon that began to fight battles was Ninus, the son of Belus, who was descended from Ashur the son of Shem, which Ninus built the great city of Nineveh; and after him Semiramis his wife reigned in Babylon, who was the most cruel and dissolute woman in the world; and she lived in the time of Abraham."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

A CONSTANT reader of your valuable Magazine, struck with the philanthropic recommendations of Common Sense, and some other of your correspondents, of dividing large farms into small ones, should like to make a beginning, by dividing one of his (consisting of 800 acres,) into twenty; to consist of forty acres each. It is situated in a dry chalk hilly country, and let for fifteen shillings per acre; is conveniently divided into fields of from twenty to fifty acres each, and has a good house and out-building upon it, about a mile and a quarter from the north end of it, and half-a-mile from the south end,—which perhaps might be made to accommodate five of the small farmers.

Now, I shall be extremely obliged to any of your correspondents that will put me upon the most economical and eligible plan of furnishing the other fifteen with each a house, barn, stable, cow-house, &c.; and inform me whether they will be better built singly in the fields, or collected in a village; and how to furnish them, in the best manner, with water,—as there is none on the estate but what is collected in artificial ponds or in cisterns; and the latter are useless, unless the buildings are covered with pantiles,—which, as well as bricks, are an expensive article where my farm is situated: the latter, with carriage, would cost two pounds a thousand; and the stone is subject to perish.

Any of your correspondents furnishing a sketch and an estimate of the expense of each farmery, would oblige me, and perhaps forward the plan of dividing large farms into small ones,—so frequently and so patriotically recommended in your Magazine.

Economy, in my case, will be essentially necessary; as I have a large and oncreasing family to educate, and set forward

forward in the world: so that, what I lay out in building, will be a great loss to us; as, not being brought up myself to any profitable profession, I cannot add to my income by personal exertions; and I have and shall always reject becoming a pauper of the public.

Malton; Aug. 15. CINCINNATUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FINANCIAL PAPERS,

Extracted from the Official Reports of the House of Commons.

PUBLIC INCOME of Great Britain for the Year ending January 5, 1818.

ENGLAND.

Ordinary Revenues.

Customs	£ 10,975,342
Excise	20,402,274
Stamps	6,549,808
Land and Assessed Taxes....	7,770,465
Post-office	1,577,894
One shilling in the pound on Pensions and Salaries.	19,550
Six pence in the pound on Pensions and Salaries.....	11,700
Hackney Coaches	25,481
Hawkers and Pedlars	21,796
<i>Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue.</i>	
Alienation Fines	7,372
Post Fines	7,791
Seizures	9,447
Compositions and Proffers....	624
Crown Lands	130,366

Total of Ordinary Revenues.. 47,509,919

Extraordinary Resources.

Property-tax and Income-duty (Arrears)	2,519,409
Lottery (Net Profit).....	170,918
Unclaimed Dividends, &c. ..	236,288
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices.....	27,422
Voluntary Contributions	5,000
Issuing Exchequer Bills for Grenada, &c.	3,484
Balance due by Ireland on joint Expenditure	117,228
Repayment of Money advanced by Ireland for naval services	47,458
Imprest Monies repaid	268,435

Total Public Income of Great Britain..... 50,905,564

IRELAND.

Ordinary Revenues.

Customs	£ 1,738,244
Excise	} 2,319,943
Taxes	
Stamps	551,957
Post Office	67,030
Poundage Fees	4,367
Polls Fees	873
Casualties.....	2,877

Total of Ordinary Revenues.. 4,685,295

MONTHLY MAG. No. 317.

Extraordinary Resources.

Lottery.....	25,770
Advances made by the Treasury for improving post-roads in Ireland	33,530
Advances made by the Treasury for building gaols	18,499
Advances made by the Treasury under the Police Act ..	17,213
Advances for half-pay to reduced Officers, Pensions to Officers' Widows, &c. on the British Establishment .	9,130
Other Moneys paid to the Public	38,254

Total Public Income of Ireland 4,877,694

Appropriated Duties for Local Objects.

Linen Manufactures	125
Improvement of Dublin	12,167
Repairs of the Royal Exchange, &c.	1,639
Lagan Navigation	3,910
Inns of Court	1,998
Light-houses	23,260
Dunleary Harbour.....	8,868
Waterford Harbour	1,659

Total of Appropriated Duties for Local Objects 53,628

Total, including the appropriated Duties..... 4,931,323

EXCISE.

Net Payments into the Exchequer, in the Year ending the 5th of January, 1818, of the Duties of Excise in Great Britain.

Auctions	£ 243,223
Beer	2,303,361
Bricks and Tiles	241,805
Candles	287,659
Cocoa-nuts and Coffee	119,224
Cyder, Perry, and Verjuice....	18,169
Glass	286,719
Hides and Skins	562,115
Hops	68,912
Licences	640,585
Malt	892,949
— (Annual) commenced 26th of March	695,470
— (Annual) commenced 24th of June	297,971
— (War) per Act 43 Geo III. cap. 81	68,100
Paper.....	415,269
Printed Goods	270,193
Salt.....	1,407,671
Soap	880,627
Spirits (British).....	1,721,345
— per Act 51 Geo. III. cap. 59	471,415
— per Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 81 (War)	569,651
Spirits (Foreign)	1,125,805
— per Act 51 Geo. III. cap. 59	84,364
— per Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 81 (War)	666,523

E e

Brandy,

Brandy, &c. per 47 Geo. III. cap. 27 (War)	115,985	Tobacco and Snuff (Annual) commenced 26th of March..	476,614
per 52 Geo. III. cap. 3 (War)	—	(War) per Act 46 Geo. III. cap. 39	354,990
Starch	24,647	Vinegar	36,761
Stone Bottles	226	Wine	1,049,305
Sweets and Mead	7,899	Wire	7,165
—, per Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 81 (War)	1,247	Total Permanent Duties ..	15,160,332
Tea	1,375,592	— Annual Duties	1,470,055
—, per Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 81 (War)	1,407,508	— War Duties	3,164,019
Tobacco and Snuff	617,327	Grand Total of Excise Duties	19,794,400

Payments into the Exchequer of Duties arising from STAMPS in Great Britain, &c.

	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
Deeds, Law Proceedings, and other written Instru- ments (except Legacy Receipts, Probates, Adminis- trations, and Testamentary Inventories, Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes and Receipts,) and Licenses to Dealers in Thread Lace	£1,926,337	£193,506
Legacies	926,595	23,770
Probates, Administrations, and Testamentary Inven- tories	645,121	21,030
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	670,294	100,430
Receipts	179,491	13,680
Newspapers	279,721	9,360
Almanacks	31,160	—
Medicine and Medicine Licenses	35,261	480
Fire Insurances	540,816	19,160
Cards	20,609	—
Gold and Silver Plate	68,336	3,910
Dice	763	—
Pamphlets	794	43
Advertisements	113,747	12,580
Stage-Coaches	243,296	14,800
Post-Horses	241,375	—
Race-Horses	899	49
	5,924,623	412,800
Lottery	3,479	—

*Net Produce of the Revenue arising from
the POST-OFFICE.*

Inland, East and West Indies, and America	£1,031,479
Foreign	121,320

Two-penny Post	57,729
Scotland	132,702
Ireland	19,135
	1,362,363

Years ending Jan. 5.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS into Great Britain.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS, from Great Britain.			Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom exported from Great Britain.
		Produce and Manufac- tures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
Values, inclusive of Trade with Ireland. { 1815	£36,559,783	36,120,733	20,503,496	56,624,229	47,859,388
{ 1816	35,989,650	44,048,701	16,929,608	60,978,309	53,209,809
{ 1817	30,105,565	36,697,610	14,545,964	51,243,574	42,955,256
{ 1818	33,971,025	41,590,516	11,534,616	53,125,132	43,614,136
Values, exclusive of Trade with Ireland. { 1815	32,620,770	33,200,580	19,157,818	52,358,398	43,447,372
{ 1816	31,822,053	41,712,002	15,708,434	57,420,436	49,653,245
{ 1817	26,374,920	34,774,520	13,441,665	48,216,185	40,328,940
{ 1818	29,916,320	39,235,397	10,269,271	49,504,668	40,337,118

Years ending Jan. 5.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS into Ireland.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS from Ireland.			Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Ireland.	
		Produce and Manufac- tures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		
Values, Inclusive of Trade with Gt. Britain.	1815	£6,687,732	6,114,878	475,370	6,590,249	12,620,695
	1816	5,637,117	6,360,184	170,676	6,530,861	11,391,539
	1817	4,693,745	6,042,253	167,869	6,208,123	8,510,977
	1818	5,644,175	6,412,892	150,562	6,563,454	10,526,325
<hr/>						
Values, exclusive of Trade with Gt. Britain.	1815	1,134,493	1,006,672	208,162	1,214,835	2,046,846
	1816	1,165,342	1,163,994	40,117	204,112	1,949,782
	1817	1,050,618	932,488	42,374	974,862	1,328,933
	1818	889,335	851,548	23,413	874,961	1,411,897

Species of Exports in 1817.

Alum	£22,004	Leather, Sadlery and Harness	130,830
Bacon and Hams	62,346	Linen Manufactures	1,729,898
Bark (British Oak) for Tanners	135,027	Melasses	66,436
Beef and Pork, salted	234,249	Musical Instruments	88,072
Beer and Ale	354,881	Oil (Train) of Greenland Fishery	60,813
Brass and Copper Manufactures	795,843	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	354,951
Bread and Biscuit	130,445	Salt	156,989
Butter and Cheese	219,531	Saltpetre, British, refined	31,528
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	143,562	Seeds of all Sorts	59,631
Coals and Culm	411,435	Silk Manufactures	482,831
Cordage	136,451	Soap and Candles	180,063
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour ..	1,266,909	Stationary of all sorts	217,950
Cotton Manufactures	14,178,021	Sugar, refined	2,506,396
— Yarn	2,131,629	Tin, unwrought	200,179
Earthenware of all sorts	532,837	— and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates	279,423
Fish of all sorts	423,712	Tobacco, British, manufactured	9,330
Glass of all sorts	762,595	Whalebone	14,604
Haberdashery and Millinery ..	419,634	Woollen Manufactures	7,947,359
Hardwares and Cutlery	1,197,874	All other Articles	3,164,064
Hats, Beaver and Felt	261,668		
— of all other sorts	50,448		
Hops	109,331	Total declared Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, export- ed from Great Britain to all parts of the World	43,514,136
Iron and Steel, wrought and unwrought	1,209,073		
Lead and Shot	346,467		
Leather, wrought and un- wrought	396,817		

Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys.

	On Sept. 30, 1816.			On Sept. 30, 1817.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom	21,515	2,479,733	158,516	21,290	2,397,665	152,352
Isles—Guernsey, Jersey, and Man ..	511	24,564	3,445	485	23,689	3,190
British Planta- tions	3,775	279,643	16,859	3,571	243,632	15,471
Total	25,801	2,783,940	178,820	25,346	2,664,986	171,013

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

	£	
Total on Account of Interest	29,166,084	
Charges of Management	284,589	£
Reduction of the National Debt	14,657,559	
		44,108,233
The INTEREST ON EXCHEQUER BILLS	—	1,815,926
The CIVIL LISTS of { England	1,028,000	
{ Ireland	163,168	
		1,191,168
The other Charges on { Courts of Justice in England	64,511	
the Consolidated Fund { Mint	15,000	
{ Allowances to the Royal Family, Pensions, &c.	447,637	
{ Salaries and Allowances	62,920	
{ Bounties and Compensations	3,841	
{ Miscellaneous	133,270	
		727,211
Permanent Charges in Ireland	—	385,282
The CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND	—	130,646
The other PAYMENTS IN ANTICIPATION of the EXCHEQUER		
RECEIPTS, viz.—		
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, { Customs	278,095	
Corn, &c. { Excise	51,950	
		330,045
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue { Excise	14,000	
{ Post-Office	13,700	
		27,700
Militia, and Deserters' Warrants, &c.	—	93,657
The NAVY, viz.—		
Wages	2,524,000	
General Services	2,793,586	
	5,317,586	
The Victualling Department	1,155,476	6,473,062
The ORDNANCE	1,441,075	
Deduct the Value of Stores supplied by the Board of Ordnance to Foreign Powers, the Expense of which is reimbursed to the Ordnance Department by the Paymaster-general, under Warrants of the Treasury	5,673	
The ARMY, viz.—		1,435,401
Ordinary Services	7,014,494	
Extraordinary Services, including Remittances and Advances to other Countries	3,859,888	
	10,874,382	
Deduct the Amount of Repayments for which Credit is given in the Extraordinaries of the Army	1,252,016	
Also, the Amount of Remittances and Advances to other Countries	7,502	9,614,864
LOANS, REMITTANCES, and ADVANCES to other Countries, viz.—		
Ireland	25,770	
Russia	54	
America	544	
Morocco	5,673	
Tunis	153	
Holland	1,075	
		33,272
Issues from APPROPRIATED FUNDS, for Local Purposes	—	42,585
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—		
At Home	2,301,698	
Abroad	164,784	2,466,483
		68,875,541
Deduct Remittance to Ireland	25,770	
Sinking Fund on Loan to the East-India Company	139,268	
		165,0
		68,710,503
		T

SIR,
 IF Oldfield's State of the Representation, as quoted in your Magazine of this month, were to be estimated by the truth of his report of this town and two others in its neighbourhood, viz. Hythe and Sandwich, it must be at a very low rate: such gross inaccuracies tend to prevent any confidence being placed in his book, and thus does more harm than good to the cause of reform, to promote which end I suppose the book was made.

Instead of the inhabitants of this place amounting to 22,017, they do not, by the last census, amount to half that number; and, instead of the voters being 1300, there now stand on the poll-book 1800: which makes about six persons to one voter; and it is calculated that two hundred more are entitled to their freedom, and could at once be admitted to it. He is also erroneous in his description of the patronage or proprietorship to the Admiralty, which, of all the public boards, has, perhaps, the least influence here. The lord-warden has, no doubt, a considerable influence, but by no means sufficient to command one seat, more especially if, at any time, the popular feeling is at all excited. I think I may venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that, if Mr. Fector had accepted the invitation of his townsmen, he would, beyond a doubt, have been elected; 700 having enrolled their names within three hours of his having been proposed, while absent in France: it would then have been a great struggle between Mr. Wilbraham, who, though a stranger almost to the town, was known to be a man of highly estimable and honorable character, with all the influence of the lord-warden and government; and Sir John Jackson, an East-India director, with only his acquaintance of a few years, and without the support of any of the leading interests of the town: it would have been an arduous and an expensive contest. So much for Dover being under the influence of the Admiralty. With respect to Sandwich, if he had put the Admiralty instead of Sir P. Stevens, he would have been nearer the truth; but the Admiralty, I believe, could not command even one seat there: and there have been instances where even the weight of Sir P. Stevens's character, and the services he had rendered to most of the town, would scarcely save his election when he was secretary to the Admiralty.

The number of freemen is tolerably near the truth. In Hythe, he is as wide of the real state as at Dover: instead of the freemen being forty, they are upwards of three hundred, and are rapidly increasing. When they were but forty, Mr. Evelyn and Sir Charles Furnaby Ratcliffe had the influence attributed to them; but, separately or jointly, they could no more return a member for Hythe than you can: the number of inhabitants is also overrated.

Dover; July 2. AMICUS VERITATIS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,
 AT length a work has appeared which completely answers Mr. Malthus, on whose book you have bestowed so many of your pages; I mean Dr. Purves' *Treatise on Population and Production*. It is impossible that England, the cradle of all science, should not take the lead in the yet novel science of political economy; or, what is perhaps a better term to express the subject of inquiry, social arrangement.

Mr. Malthus began his enquiry on an abstraction, and elicited facts, which he pressed into his service. Dr. Purves begins with a full comprehension of his subject, in all its bearings; and, after rectifying the capital errors of Adam Smith, illustrates, by indisputable facts, the whole entire system of political economy. The fundamental principles which he establishes are,—

1. That all effective labour is produced by demand yielding profit.
2. That population is the cause and source of all demand.
3. That it can never be excessive until the whole earth is cultivated up to its maximum.
4. That can never be but by a prodigious increase of population.
5. That population, as to time, has never had any ratio of increase; the depopulating causes, as well as the populating causes, being quite irregular.
6. That the increase of the produce of the soil has no ratio as to time.
7. That all thinly peopled countries are the worst off for subsistence.
8. That an increase of population creates employment, and will continue to do so according to its increase, till cultivation reaches its maximum.

The analogy that Malthus states from the animal creation (below man), saying, that all animals increase beyond that of the subsistence provided for them, Purves denies. Purves says, the law of animal nature is, that *production is subsistence*;

sistence; for, universally, animals feed on each other. This is demolishing a fabric at one blow; to which no reply is possible.

What then remains of this vaunted book of the far-famed professor of political economy? Just so much, and no more, than he copied from Dr. Wallace at first,—as I see noticed in your pages eighteen years since an abstraction of possibility—a possibility not denied by Dr. Purves, which can only become real fact when the earth is cultivated to its maximum in every intermediate stage: population improves wealth, creates employment, advances wages, and contributes to the comfort of man.

I earnestly recommend this book to your readers, and especially to your ingenious correspondent Mr. Luckcock. At last the rays of the sun have penetrated the darkness of political economy—

Man and the social laws lay hid in night,
God said, let Purves be, and all was light.
HOMO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL and POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS and APOPTHEGMS; written in the year 1797; by MR. LAWRENCE.
(Continued from p. 115.)

THROUGH the light of reason and from our actual experience, we are enabled to form some conception, however faint and imperfect, of the *maxima* or abstracts of power and of justice, which, we trust, are one and the same: in such *duality in unity* lies the sum of human dependence, and it is a solid ground of faith.

There must have been a precedent, and there also must be a succedent state; the system of universal nature seems not to admit of the *posse* of annihilation. Human reason has certain powers and certain limits, within which to exercise itself; and to the utmost of those it may and ought to proceed, and is no farther responsible. Reason then is compelled to admit, that even abstract power appears to be limited by equi-omnipotent absurdity; omnipotence itself cannot make two and two, five.

I have often been ridiculed, as fanatical, because my reason could neither comprehend nor admit the doctrines of materialism. With me, the ideas of *soul*, and of its future state of existence, have appeared equally rational with the idea of body, and almost equally the object of evidence to the senses. In the mean time, the where, the how, or the

mode of such existence, must necessarily give the less concern; in that, Nature has denied to human reason the smallest vestige of such knowledge, and even capacity for its attainment. We see an animated body, and shortly behold it a dead carcase; but, although organization be the mean or efficient instrument, it cannot possibly be the cause of vitality or life. Mind, intelligence, spirit or soul, consist, evidently, of a species of matter *sui generis*, *etherial*, and of a nature and origin specifically different from gross, terrene, and palpable matter. The spirit or soul of *alcohol* is a subject totally distinct from the aqueous matter with which it is combined by the process of fermentation. The spirit had a pre-existence equally with the water, and they may be again separated by the operation of air, which is death to the union of this unintelligent soul and body. Fermentation, the organization of this creature, was only the cause of their union, not of either of the parties to it.

It has always been received as orthodox, that there are certain natural, moral, or political subjects, unfit for public discussion, and which should therefore be held *esoteric*, and remain hidden behind the curtains of theology and aristocracy, sacred from the danger of prophanation, and of the rude handling of the vulgar. Nothing under heaven can be more futile, nothing more dangerously fraudulent, than such reserve. Nature herself withholds nothing from the researches of man, which she has placed within his competence of knowledge, and she allows the chance impartially and indiscriminately to all: where Nature acts not arbitrarily, surely man ought not.

It would be a most useful and patriotic undertaking, essential to the acceleration of the progress of that light which is gradually diffusing itself among us, if some one would publish a succinct and connected history of the massacres, tortures, wars, imprisonments, and restraints upon the conscience, on religious pretences, from the earliest records unto the present times, in consequence of the horrible supposition that, the God of mercy and of justice delights in the blood of human victims, and in the mental and corporeal slavery of the greater portion of the human race—now that, ashamed of the absurdity of the ancient motives, or pretences, we have shifted the ground of persecution to a question of political expedience. Would it

it not have been more consistent with every interest of humanity, had this deluge of human blood and aggregation of human misery been spared? Are a thousand ever-varying and opposite ceremonies and modes of faith and political frauds so essentially useful and necessary, as to countervail the evil of this mass? In what has consisted the benefit of o'erstepping the boundaries of natural reason, which says imperatively and definitely—*do as you would be done unto*? Granting that Heaven has been the object, is the voyage thither necessarily through an ocean of human blood, or does the right path lead through murder, cruelty, and fraud?

It is a memorable and a lamentable truth that, nearly all those disputes between nations, which have dyed the earth with blood, and thinned the ranks of human society, have arisen from sources the most trifling and unimportant to society at large: to simplify, to abolish superstitious observances, whether religious or political, would be to take away the chief grounds of contention from among the sons of men.

Were it not of such dreadful import, it would be perfectly ludicrous, to observe how afraid, from early imbibed and inveterate prejudices, even the most sensible and learned men are of truth and its results, and how strenuously they contend for, in their opinion, a needful portion of falsehood and deception, in order to bind together, and render stable, every religious and political edifice. They seem not to perceive that such stability is merely forced, artificial, and temporary, and can only be preserved at the dreadful cost of human slavery and human calamity; that they are officiously sowing the seeds of destruction in their own system; that truth and nature are independent of them, however their power may extend for a season, to the enthralment of their fellow-men; that they are stupidly removing the boundaries between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, and laying a sure foundation for that natural crisis which must undo all, and reduce all to first principles.

Prejudice, in general acceptation, a fond leaning to the belief of something which is not true, and on that very account held by grave and pious, or fatwitted sophisters, to be highly contributory to truth and utility, has ever been esteemed as meriting apology, and even necessary to be cherished. It is of much the same use to individuals or states, as

vanity to a fine woman; or the supposition that his purse is inexhaustible, to a spendthrift. Prejudice unites the few who need no spurious bond of union, and separates the many whom nature and liberality would unite; it is cold towards, or even persecutes, truth and virtue, whilst it embraces and patronizes error and vice; it steels the heart of man against even his own offspring, and dims his perceptive faculties to the image of truth; it is the grand impediment to the progress of all good. The answerer of all the answerers of Edmund Burke, equal at least to his master, in a total defect of solidity and judgment, opines that the old enmity and rivalry subsisting between France and this country, founded on mutual prejudices, are beneficial to both; and that it is advantageous to us to perpetuate the deceptive prejudice, that one Englishman is, in battle, equal to five Frenchmen! Certainly, this redoubtable respondent must find his favorite hypothesis greatly strengthened by the events of the present war.

There is nothing more tyrannical, arbitrary, and aggressive, than prejudice; it respects no rights but the imaginary ones of its own absurd and capricious humour, to which it exacts the most submissive deference, on pain of the presumed delinquent's forfeiture of character, liberty, property, life: nay, should the phrenzy you have unguardedly, perhaps unconsciously, provoked, be of the religious kind, your body being deemed insufficient to discharge the penalty, you escape not without the curious ecclesiastical intail of everlasting damnation upon your poor soul! Men require you to spare their prejudices,—such is the phrase in use; which is simply, and in plain English, to give up your most precious right of examining and declaring the truth; whilst themselves assume the liberty of propagating universally, and of even instilling into the minds of your very children, the most stupid and ridiculous, and even the most barbarous and wicked, falsehoods; and you must not utter one word of complaint, far less of question. But, prejudice is the nose-hold for certain purposes, of the otherwise intractable.

Had as great pains been taken to preserve truth in *puris naturalibus*, as to disguise her in harlot's attire, there had been no want of geometry to take her dimensions; and, had a hundredth part of the force been permitted or used to counteract prejudices, which has been employed

employed to foster, or rather compel, them, the cruel reign of prejudice and error had long since been at an end.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Hardy's Life of Lord Charlemont, mention is made in the preface (p. 11), and in the body of the volume (pp. 153 and 432), of a manuscript "Historical and Critical Account of the Italian Poets, from Dante to Metastasio," which that nobleman left behind him; and of which his biographer says, "It may one day, I hope, see the light." From the manner in which he speaks of this work, in the pages I have quoted, we may conclude it is a valuable composition. May I ask, if we are likely to be ever gratified by its publication?

Lichfield; Aug. 9.

J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL of your correspondents have, at different times, suggested plans for rendering more immediate and effectual the means of extinguishing fires, and preventing the fatal consequences which too often result from them: but hitherto, I believe, they have all failed of producing any beneficial effect. Indeed, I believe, none of them have been attempted to be put in practice. The reason of this failure appears to me to be, that all or most of them have been grounded upon the erroneous supposition, that the proprietors of the fire-insurance companies are the persons by whom, and at whose expense, they ought to be adopted. This is an error which must prove fatal to every plan, however excellent, that may be devised to effect what is more immediately the object of your correspondent's solicitude, which is the saving of lives by providing adequate means of escape from buildings on fire; for those companies have no funds applicable to these purposes. Like any other trading company, they are associated, and their funds established, *for purposes of profit*; and what would the general body of proprietors say on finding a considerable portion of their funds diverted from the purpose for which they were raised, to charitable, *but unprofitable*, purposes? Here then is the error: the fire-offices are not the persons to carry these schemes into effect, at least, their funds are not the funds out of which the expenses of them can be paid.

Public subscription is the only source whence the necessary funds can be drawn; and, until that method of carrying the projected plans into execution is adopted, they will continue as ineffectual as they have hitherto proved. When the funds necessary for defraying the expenses of carrying the plans into effect are thus raised, it may be found very convenient to act in conjunction with the fire-offices; and, if they are not made to incur any expense by it, there is little reason to doubt that their assistance will be willingly rendered: hence it appears, that a preliminary step, without which the plans and suggestions of your correspondents will be unavailing, is the formation of a charitable institution, with a committee for promoting and managing the subscriptions, determining upon the plans proposed for accomplishing the objects of the institution, and carrying such of them into effect as they may deem worthy of the expense. The Humane Society is a precedent for such an institution.—It is astonishing how little calculated some of the suggested plans are to remedy the evils for which they are proposed. Of this nature is the one in your last number, for supplying water for fire-engines without waiting till it can be procured in the ordinary way. That plan is that, in every engine-house, a close cart, such as soap-lees are carried in, should be kept constantly filled with water ready to attend the engine on any alarm of fire. Who that ever saw a soap-lees cart, so immensely weighty that it seems dragged with difficulty by six or eight powerful horses, at a rate little exceeding two miles an hour, could ever dream of accommodating its motions to the rapid flight of a fire-engine.

I lately had occasion to take, with precise accuracy, a horizontal level; and, being unacquainted with the proper manner of doing it, and unprovided with any instrument for the purpose, I sat down to reflect how I could take it with a certainty of its being perfectly accurate: and the following method suggested itself to me. Taking as a basis the fact that water will always find its own level, I caused a hollow glass tube to be made, and to be bent so as to form a segment of a circle. I fixed the centre of it on a stand, with its ends turned upwards in the form of a crescent. I then filled it nearly, but not quite, with water; and I concluded that a line drawn across the points to which the water rose at each end of the tube must give me a perfectly accurate

accurate horizontal level. I should be glad to learn, from any of your scientific correspondents, whether my conclusion was correct. H.

Kentish Town; Sept. 7, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

OF MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

AFTER all that has been said and sung about moral dignity, the truest evidence of the improvement of man, of the promotion of the intellectual being above the physical animal, consists in the invention and application of machinery calculated to diminish the stress of human labour. The monuments of art form a part of this evidence; for excellence, even in the fine arts, cannot be attained without the aid of mechanical ingenuity. Although in contemplating the splendid remains of antiquity on account of the power of genius which they exhibit, we do not think of the means that were employed either in producing or in constructing them; it is certain that those means were as superior to any that are in use among our artists as the sculpture of Athens excels that of London.

The eighteenth century, beyond any other in the cycles of authentic history, has been distinguished for the application of mechanical means in aid of the physical powers of mankind. It has been estimated that, in the island of Great Britain alone, the use of machinery was so general as to have been equivalent to an addition to the population of *one hundred millions of adult persons*.

This immense accession of power, equal in value, according to the principles of political economy, to more than all the conquests of Rome and the acquisition of both the Indies, has enabled the government to withstand assaults, and to achieve objects of political ambition, that appear almost miraculous when compared with the geographical extent and numerical population of the kingdom. To what a glorious pitch in art would the means thus furnished have raised the nation, had they, instead of being staked at the royal chess-board of Flanders, been only employed in works of public ornament, like the buildings of Pericles that still render Athens so attractive to the learned, the ingenuous, and the man of genius, anxious for renown in art. One year's expenditure of the late war, em-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 317.

ployed in this manner, would have made the magnificence of London beggar the glory of Babylon, and Solomon, and Rome, and all the Cæsars. We make the observation without any insidious reference to the politics of the war, but merely as a topic deserving of consideration; and we would add that, perhaps, in a financial point of view, the expenditure of a part of the public wealth in ornamenting the capital might be seriously deliberated; for we will venture to say, that the expence which the least of our West Indian possessions costs, taking into account the waste of human life, would, expended in this manner, offer such an inducement to wealthy strangers to visit us, as to bring as great a clear income into the country, independent of the employment which would be afforded to the labouring classes, as the largest and most productive of them all. We shall, however, have another opportunity of considering this subject more to the purpose, when we notice the colonial system of the eighteenth century. In the mean time, as a topic of reflection, we may state, that it is a very prevalent opinion that more than ten millions sterling were, in the course of last year, expended abroad by English travellers in viewing the curiosities of France and Italy.

Without a reference to their practical utility, inventions have no merit in the estimates of a correct philosophy. If the results of the skill and genius of mankind were only to furnish statesmen with the means of executing their political projects, it would have been better had society remained stationary in the midst of the feudal contentions; for, unquestionably, all the heroic virtues which war calls into action, (and we do not undervalue their splendour or greatness,) were as deeply felt, equally admired, and more generally practised in the conflicts of the dark ages than in that *moral and philosophical war* at the close of the eighteenth century: a war which in its universality may be compared to the waves of the deluge that overturned the whole earth.

But, although the European wars of the eighteenth century were owing in a great measure to the facility with which the means to carry them on were obtained, in consequence of the improvements in mechanical assistance to labour, we are sensible that the direct moral effect of their improvements have also been considerable. If the use of

F f

machinery

machinery has had the effect of encouraging population to such a degree as to enable statesmen to raise armies as easily as it has also had the effect of enabling them to raise funds for their support; still, after all this public prodigality, a fund was left for the better purposes of private life; and it is not less honourable to the people of this island, that the progress of national prosperity was not actually stopped by the demands of the late war, than that their victorious army overthrew the empire of Napoleon. The overthrow of empires is but a barbarian work. It is in laying their foundations, and in building them up, that constitutes the glory of military achievements.

The use of mechanical industry in the eighteenth century has not only improved and augmented the comforts of domestic life, but it has also, perhaps, done as much to soften the feelings of mankind towards one another as the precepts of philosophy. It has tended to engender a detestation of hard labour, and to make the world consider not what the labourer may be able to do in tasking him, but what he ought to do without detriment to himself. It has effected this by withdrawing, to a great degree, from observation, the distressing spectacle of men and animals toiling beyond their strength.

But, if there has been a diminution in the quantity of hard labour, it is contended that the use of machinery has a tendency to consume the health of the labouring poor in a much greater degree, by the unwholesome confinement which it induces. It, however, does not fall within the scope of these sketches to combat opinion, but to refer to facts which have affected the state of the world, particularly in this country; and therefore, in answer to those who conceive that the use of machinery has been so deleterious, we would simply point to the increased population and general improvement of the manufacturing towns and districts. It is true, that the manufacturing classes often suffer great want by the occasional suspension of employment, and sometimes actual oppression by the demand for labour; but that involves a question more immediately connected with trade than the present subject. It is not the machinery that is in fault in such cases, but those speculators who occasion an inordinate excess of employment, or those statesmen who, with the rubbish of their folly, derange the great machine of human interests and intercourse. Every invention which

tends to diminish the labour of men must be a benefit to the species; and it is wicked to argue against the use of any thing from the abuse of it.

If the application of mechanical inventions has thus tended to improve the humanity of the public,—if it has thus reduced the necessity of hard labour, and diminished the danger of many occupations, which we contend it has greatly done in the course of the eighteenth century,—mechanics are entitled to claim a higher place in the esteem and gratitude of the world than they have hitherto obtained. It may be true that we have now no such minds as those of Homer, or Bacon, or others of their stamp; but we should reflect that the circumstances which produced such characters are gone by, and great faculties have found other objects and other materials to work with.

The philosophical value of every human achievement, whether by courage, by labour, by invention, by art, or by science, depends upon its effect on the happiness of mankind; and it is a pitiful narrow-minded view of moral enjoyment to represent it as consisting in the contemplation of fictions however beautiful, or of truths however sublime: affection may be as intense as the one, and sociality as delightful as the other, without being less abstract or less refined.

Mechanical inventions have a moral operation by improving the physical condition of mankind; and, if more offences have been municipally punished than, perhaps, in any former period, the Kalendar have been freer of great crimes. The simple mechanism of the hand-organ has been a source of more intellectual pleasure, harmless mirth, and innocent reflections, than the writings of Pope the poet. But we do not compare them as works of equal intelligence, for the one is but a vehicle of moral expression; it is to music analogous to what printing is to philosophy, or painting to poetry.

It is delightful to contemplate abstract truth and to witness the forms of beauty; and, in so doing, it is allowed that our moral faculties are finely exercised. Shall we not grant that it is a rational employment to examine the fitness of parts in the numberless little contrivances which mechanical ingenuity has added to our domestic comforts, or in looking at the elegant and appropriate forms which have been given to our utensils and furniture? The contemplation of the wisdom displayed in the

the frame of the machine of the universe is the sublimest devotion; but is there no sentiment connected with the little watch which almost every man carries in his pocket, and which is an index to the movements of the heavenly bodies? And yet, what is the invention of the watch, in point of moral dignity, comparable to the steam-engine, that glory of the eighteenth century, and which should be the hieroglyphic type of its history,—an invention which has mastered a great law of the universe, attraction, as far as in its details that law affected the condition of man? Let those, therefore, who confine the consideration of mechanical inventions merely to the physical use of them, but for a moment reflect on the splendid train of ideas with which they may be associated, and they will be constrained to admit, that, with all its trading, manufacturing, and warlike spirit, the eighteenth century has even, in a metaphysical sense, added prodigiously to the stock of ideas in the world.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE liberality with which your work is conducted, is a sure criterion of the intellect of your readers; to whom the following information will not, I hope, be misapplied.

Seeing an advertisement in the *Times*, of a Sunday Morning Lecture (at half-past eleven, 217, High Holborn), I attended it. The subject was—"the nature of man." I cannot occupy your columns with a transcript of it; but my attention was so much arrested by this new insight into "the nature of man," that I was tempted to make enquiry into the motives that gave rise to this new species of lecturing. It originates with what are called a "New Society of Friends;" the declared objects of whom are, to avail themselves of every means that talents, zeal, and good intention, aided by the noblest feeling of human nature, can bring forth, to ameliorate the condition of mankind, upon the principles of equity and kindness.

The society, having no religious creed, give a general invitation to all distinctions of men,—whether Pagan, Jew, Christian, or Deist; they may all come and unite in the great work. They propose to advance towards their object by a general union of well-disposed persons, for purposes that shall be useful to all.

The society meet, for philosophical

enquiry and rational conversation, twice in a week; they have a collection of useful books for the members; have established an economical fund; and are doing every thing they can to increase the general stock of comforts, pleasures, and information.

As, from the enquiry I made, they have the character of being an enlightened body of men, if they be honest in the pursuit, from what has already been experienced of the power of association, (though hitherto directed to selfish objects,) they may accomplish an extensive good to themselves without injury to their fellows.

J. R.

Strand; Aug. 17.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I have just met with Mr. Souter's excellent catalogue of books for the use of parochial lending libraries; and think, that the plan is at once so practicable and excellent, that it deserves to meet with national encouragement. The liberality of the publisher is sufficiently apparent from his offer of a discount of twenty per cent. Should this excellent catalogue appear in a second edition; I would beg leave to suggest, that it should contain the publications of the *Church of England Tract Society*. In the mean time, it may be useful to many of your readers to find them inserted in your popular Magazine.

PUBLICOLA.

Homily 1st on the Reading of the Holy Scripture	d.
On the Misery of Man	1½
Of Salvation	1½
Life of Wickliffe	1½
Life of Latimer	1
Life of Ridley	1
Life of Jewel	1
Short Catechisms preparatory to Confirmation	1
Exhortation to the Communion	1½
Homily on Faith	1½
Life of Lady Jane Grey	1½
Life of Craumer	1½
Parochial Minister's Address to God-fathers	3
Warning upon the Communion	1½
Life of Edward VI.	1½
Life of John Frith the Martyr	1½
A Plain Sermon	1
Life and Martyrdom of John Hooper	1
Homily on Good Works	1½
Loyalty, Episcopacy, and Confirmation	3
Homily on Charity	1
Minister's Expostulation with his Parishioners	1
Homily against Swearing and Perjury	1

F f 2

A Guide

A Guide to the Church	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Articles of the Church of England	2
Preparation for Death	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sunday Evenings' Recollections	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Explanation of the Catechism	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Homily 8th of Declining from God	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dean Newall's Catechism	4
Reasons for Communion with the Church	1
Extracts from Clement's Epistle to the Corinthians	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Reasons for Infant Baptisms	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hints on Public Worship	2
Homily on the Fear of Death	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Sum of the Scripture	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Forms of Family Prayer	1
Life of Thomas Bilney, the Martyr	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Life of Rowland Taylor, the Martyr	1
Life of Bernard Gilpin	2
Life of Bainham, the Martyr	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Directory for Reading the Scriptures	6
History of John Lambert, the Martyr	1
History of the Church of England	3
Clergyman's Address to his Parishioners	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Second Address	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Address to those who attend Public Worship	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Life of Tyndale, the Martyr	1
Address to a Newly Married Couple	1
Clergyman's Third Address to his Parishioners	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ, with much surprise, an assertion made by Mr. Bakewell, in one of your late numbers, "that, if we are mad while awake, we shall be mad in our sleep; that is, that sleep does not suspend the maniacal excitement,—it only suspends the visible expression of it."

To elucidate the cause of my surprise, it is unnecessary that I should consider the effects of sleep on an insanity produced by a derangement of the organic particles; for, in such a case, it must, I think, be evident, that sleep, in suspending the powers of the body, suspends the cause of insanity. It is only necessary that I should consider insanity as an affection of the mind simply; that is, such a state of intellect as permits the deduction of correct conclusions from incorrect grounds. An insanity of this nature I consider to arise from some specific mental cause; and it is the constant operation of this cause, through the memory, on the mind, which maintains the derangement of the faculties. If I am correct in this assumption, and if, as Mr. Bakewell allows, the faculty of memory is wholly suspended in sleep, there can be no

difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, that the efficient cause of the malady, in the case assumed, is as completely lost in sleep as if the derangement were wholly organic.

I am in the habit of giving up the mere deductions of reason to the evidence of facts; and I should not have presumed to dispute the truth of Mr. Bakewell's opinion, had I not discovered the fallacy of his attempt to support it by example.

In the quotation I have made, it is stated, that the visible expression of mania is suspended during sleep; yet, in a subsequent part of the paper alluded to, it is attempted to corroborate the opinion by saying, that it results from observations on the effects of insanity when the patient is asleep. It is obvious that, if there be no expression of the diseased mind during sleep, no discovery can be then made of the existence of insanity.

P. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A PERUSAL of the specification of the patent granted to Messrs. Pauly and Egg, for the construction of certain machinery for steering balloons, (inserted in your 44th volume, 1817, page 51,) having excited in me a curiosity to see the works, I was induced, a short time since, to take a walk to Knightsbridge for that purpose, naturally expecting to have found the machine in a state of forwardness, nearly ready for making its first aerial trip to Paris; to which city, report had assigned its destination: but great was my disappointment, on arriving there, to perceive no signs of any kind of active preparations, indicating the speedy execution of such an enterprise; and, further, upon making enquiries on the subject, I was still more mortified to learn, that nothing whatever had been done towards the completion of the machine for upwards of ten months past; during which period, it would seem, the works had been wholly suspended. From appearances, I am much inclined to think that they will not be resumed again; but I cannot speak positively on this point, not having been able to obtain any precise information concerning the future intentions of the proprietors.

Being on the spot, I availed myself of the opportunity to take a view of what was to be exhibited; but the very unfinished

unfinished state in which the works are left, as well as the total absence of all that which may be properly said to constitute the very essence of an *aërostatic* machine, (viz. the *wings, tail, and apparatus for gas,*) renders it impossible for me to furnish you with any thing more than a very meagre description. I could have wished circumstances had enabled me to have presented your readers with information of a more satisfactory nature concerning so interesting an object.

The first object to which my attention was directed, was what I believe is called the '*frame-work,*' exhibiting all the appearance of the deck of a sailing vessel, having (like the *gunwhale* in the latter,) a *rim*, about four or five inches in breadth, all round it; the intention of which is, to affix to it, by means of buttons placed at the distance of a foot apart from each other, the apparatus for containing gas, for raising the machine into the air.

The length of the frame extends nearly one hundred feet, (exclusive of the tail, which is to be affixed at the stern, measuring ten feet more.) Its greatest breadth may, I apprehend, be stated about twelve feet; but, as all my calculations are made merely from guess, on a cursory view of the objects, very little dependance can be placed upon them for correctness: indeed, I should not have mentioned them at all, but for the purpose of assisting the imagination to form some rough idea respecting the size of the machine and its appendages. Were I to describe the shape of the frame-work, without the gas apparatus, I should say, it greatly resembled what one should conceive a *monstrous flounder*. With the apparatus affixed, and inflated, I am told it would assume something of the figure of a *dolphin*,—a strange kind of form for an *aërial* machine. A bird one would have thought the most natural to have suggested itself to the mind of a professional man, for its peculiar destination.

I next took a view of the car, which is intended to be suspended from the frame-work; but in what mode this was to be effected I could not learn. It forms a pretty appendage, somewhat of the shape of a bread-basket, or rather cheese-tray. I fear my notion of resemblances will appear rather ludicrous to your readers; but it is not my fault, if the objects should strike me in this light. The upper part of the car is constructed of cane, and the lower of

timber. It is about eleven or twelve feet in length, (as near as I can guess,) and capable of holding seven or eight persons with ease; I fear, however, on trial, it will be found too heavy for the purpose for which it is designed, being encumbered with so much iron.

An intelligent friend who accompanied me, (but who, it must be confessed, is a better judge of *aquatic* than *aërial* vehicles,) gave it as his opinion, that the whole of the machinery, so far as he could form any judgment of it in its present incomplete state, was much too cumbrous for traversing so rare an element. He thought the frame-work might have been constructed of much lighter materials, as cane, for instance, or whalebone; nor could he perceive any necessity for a deck at all. Even the rim, or hoop, appeared to him much stronger and heavier than necessary. In short, from the quantity of iron work appertaining to it, and the strength of the timber employed, the machine seemed to be adapted more for *aquatic* purposes than for *aërostation*; for which latter, its uncouth shape, and its *tout-ensemble* clumsiness, rendered it totally unfit. It would, indeed, be out of its proper element—a fish out of water!

What could have induced the projectors to fix upon the shape of a *fish*, for a machine destined for the *aërial* regions? Would not, one should imagine, a bird have naturally presented itself as the most appropriate model?—to say nothing of the gracefulness and elegance, in point of form, of the latter to entitle it to superior eligibility. As my friend well observes, if ever a machine for travelling through the air be produced at all practicable to any useful extent, the only chance of success to be rationally hoped for, in the construction of such, is by minutely copying the form and motion of a large bird, such as an eagle or vulture.

We saw a large quantity of gold-beater's skin, of good quality and close texture, doubtless intended for the retention of gas,—for which purpose it appeared to be excellently adapted; but we could get no information in what way it was to be employed; neither could we learn by what mode it was intended to raise the machine; nor even how the wings or tail were to be acted upon.

I regret very much, my total inability to submit any satisfactory communication on these most interesting points; but it is a disappointment which I equally

equally experience, in common with your readers.

It is currently reported, that some thousands of pounds have already been expended upon the construction of the machine; nor will this seem improbable, when it is understood that upwards of forty people were employed on the works, for a period of nearly three years; besides the very considerable expense the proprietors must have been at in building the extensive premises at Knightsbridge, (chiefly of timber,) and solely intended for the reception of the machine, and convenience of the workmen engaged on it.

I am much inclined to think it is owing to the enormous expense that the proprietors have been induced to put a stop to the works, rather than from any decided conviction of its impracticability to perform what was required; at least, I could get no hint of the latter circumstance, though I studiously made enquiry on the subject. If such should be the fact, it is a circumstance much to be regretted. Indeed, there appears to me little or no chance of success attending any project of this kind, unless it be nationally assisted by a grant of sufficient funds; for it cannot reasonably be expected that private individuals will be found willing to engage with zeal in speculations which may ultimately bring ruin upon themselves. The execution of such stupendous works, which may, however, eventually prove of general utility, ought, undoubtedly, to be a national concern.

That aërostatic machines can even now be directed, I should conceive not wholly impracticable: the two qualities indispensibly requisite in respect to balloons, are—1. Buoyancy.—2. Steerage. The first (as is well known,) is effected by means of inflammable gas; but, until a discovery shall be made of some mode of producing gas, capable of being greatly more condensed than that hitherto used for aërostatic purposes, I fear very little beneficial use can be made of balloons. With respect to the second, could not steam be made to answer the purpose of giving direction to balloons? Its wonderful power has been found adequate to resist both wind and tide, and why might it not be found equally serviceable when employed in another element? At all events, I think the experiment might be made, unless, indeed, satisfactory reasons can be assigned, shewing the impracticability of applying the power of steam to aërostatic

purposes, of which, at present, I am quite unaware.

I could wish to see some engineer of approved talents direct his attention to the construction of a *flying machine*, in the form of an eagle, with machinery to be worked by steam, (if it be possible,) placed in the neck and body of the figure, capable of performing all the functions of a living bird, by means of wings and a tail. The car might, in that case, be suspended from the legs, unless such an appendage could be entirely dispensed with, and the aeronauts accommodated with more convenient places in the body of the machine. Perhaps, also, the employment of steam might be made to supersede the use of inflammable gas altogether, which would be very desirable, as tending to relieve the aërial navigators from apprehension of danger on that head. It is time, however, to put an end to these speculations, and to apologize to your readers for having trespassed so long on their patience.

I avail myself of the present opportunity to mention a circumstance, which did not occur to me when I sent you my former communication respecting 'a Map of the Thames,' which you were pleased to insert in your number for July, page 503; namely, that the maps now publishing under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, from the grand *Trigonometrical Survey of England*, by the officers of the engineers,—such of them (I mean) as comprise the portion of the country through which the Thames flows,—may possibly furnish a correct delineation of the river itself. Not having seen these particular maps, (nor, indeed, am I aware that that portion of the survey has yet come under the engraver's hand,) I cannot, of course, speak as to this point; but thus much I can affirm, that neither Rocque's *Old Survey of Berkshire*, nor the more recent one of *Oxfordshire*, by Davis, affords the least idea of the true direction and windings of the Thames, however correct they may be, and doubtless are, in other respects. I have no doubt the maps, published by the Board of Ordnance, will be found much more accurate than the above county maps; and, in the absence of more particular authorities, they may be usefully employed in forming a continuation or extension of Brindley and Whitworth's plan, which includes only the distance between London and Maidenhead. But, after all, an actual survey would be by far the

the most unexceptionable method of obtaining a truly correct plan. It is, indeed, a matter of just surprise, that such should never have been executed hitherto, of a river of such great importance as the Thames: when, in France, the most insignificant streams (if my information be correct,) have been surveyed, and plans of them published. I cannot refrain from again earnestly recommending to citizens, possessing wealth and influence, to set about and encourage the execution of the plan suggested in my former paper; or that they would prevail on the Corporation to take up the matter, in conjunction with the commissioners of the upper districts, and endeavour to supply the deficiency in this respect, which at present exists, and which reflects disgrace, not only on the bodies at the head of the navigation, but on the nation at large. We can fit out an expedition, at a great expence, for the purpose of exploring the river Congo; we are much interested to obtain correct information in respect to the course of the Missouri, or even of a river recently discovered in New South Wales; we can express great anxiety to discover the sources of the Nile;—while, at the same time, we are perfectly contented to remain almost in total ignorance of the principal river in our own country; so much so, that scarcely one in ten knows any thing more of the course of the Thames than that it flows from Richmond; and, perhaps, not one in a thousand could answer the question, whether the river that washes the town of Windsor be the same as that which adorns and gives such importance to the metropolis of the empire? Such a state of unpardonable ignorance ought not to be suffered to exist any longer; and the only effectual way of removing it, is by the proper authorities (viz. government,) immediately giving orders for taking surveys of all the principal rivers in the country, beginning with the Thames; and afterwards publishing maps or plans from the same.

Permit me only to add, that, having always been very sanguine in the expectation of a discovery, at some time or other, of a mode for *steering ærostatic machines*, I should be glad to see a subscription opened for granting a reward to any person who may be so fortunate as to succeed in the production of any means to effect this wished-for purpose; or, in case government cannot be prevailed on to grant funds for such a

project, a general subscription, upon a large scale, towards defraying the expences in the construction of an *ærostatic machine*, in the form of a large eagle, as suggested in this paper.

C. E. SCOTT.

Winchester-row; Aug. 31, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time ago I was not a little surprised, on reading a paper by Mr. Hare of Philadelphia in the *Philosophical Magazine*, to find that he not only claimed the merit of certain experiments then recently made and published by Dr. E. D. Clarke of Cambridge, but appropriated the instrument—Brooke's oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe—as his invention, described to the public by professor Silliman fourteen years ago. There are so many gross mis-statements and illiberal insinuations in Mr. Hare's paper, that I can easily account for the total silence of Dr. Clarke on the subject, seeing he had such absurdities to reply to; and nobody paid any attention to it until, in the *Chemical Report* of your Magazine for March, I observed a repetition of Mr. Hare's unfounded claims. I beg, therefore, to trouble you with the following observations, which may satisfy you as to the real state of the case.

In the first place, the results of Dr. Clarke's experiments were never asserted either by himself or by any other chemist in Britain to be *discoveries*. He addressed a letter to the editor of the *Annals of Philosophy*, in which were simply detailed the effects of a newly constructed blow-pipe in action upon various refractory substances; and again I say, Dr. Clarke did not even call them new experiments; and nobody, but Mr. Hare, called them discoveries.

Secondly. The blow-pipe is entirely on a new construction, and was invented by Mr. Brookes; being neither "pretended to be invented by Newman, nor on the very construction of Mr. Hares." It is somewhat singular, that just after you have declared Brookes's blow-pipe to be "of the very construction" of Mr. Hares, that you take notice of the apparatus of the latter as not having the *gasses in mixture till they are brought together at the point of emission*. Now, all your readers who examined the figure you favoured us with in a preceding number, and those who are acquainted with the instrument of Brookes, know well that the gasses are in mixture in

in the bladder *before they are condensed* in the box or reservoir.

Thirdly. If Dr. Clarke has "evidently copied and imitated" the experiments which he has repeated, they are no more from Mr. Hare than from any other experimenter for twenty or thirty years.

Fourthly. Mr. Hare is not the original inventor of the blow-pipe represented in the Philosophical Magazine. It is a slight modification of an instrument well known to chemists for twice "fourteen years," and with which every laboratory in the kingdom is furnished. The difference of Mr. H.'s consists in its being under hydrostatic pressure, and has been, and may yet be, useful in a popular course of lectures: but it would be useless to compare the elegant and powerful condensed gas blow-pipe of Mr. Brookes, as constructed by Mr. Newman, and the unwieldy machine of the *soi-disant* inventor, a Mr. Hare of Philadelphia.

FRIEND.

June.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. IV.

From the ACCESSION of the HOUSE of AUSTRIA to the REFORMATION.

THE Swabian dynasty of German emperors became extinct, during the year 1268, in the person of Conradin, whom Charles of Anjou had taken prisoner, and beheaded at Naples. From this profligate act of regicide much anarchy ensued; until, in 1273, a diet was held at Frankfort, in which the clerical party managed to invest Rudolf, of Hapsburg, with the imperial purple. Thus the house of Austria acquired the direction of Germany, and retained a long gratitude to the papal see, which had facilitated its elevation.

The rank and influence of a metropolis was ere long practically transferred from Frankfort to Vienna. So great a distance from Provence intercepted the hitherto habitual conversancy of the German nobles with Mediterranean literature. They were no longer occupied in crusades, but in wars against the Huns. The court language changed from a west-gothic to an east-gothic dialect, which was less nationally vernacular. And, after the close of the thirteenth century, much disappeared of that southern culture, and of those European sympathies, which had ascended the Rhone, and illustrated the

Swabian poets. Henry, of Klingenberg, however, the chancellor of Rudolf, composed some religious poems in lyrical metres; and Steinmar, his military friend, wrote love-songs.

What of literary patronage emanated from the house of Austria was chiefly directed to the endowment of colleges. In 1333 was founded the University of Vienna; in 1346, that of Heidelberg; and, during the second half of the fourteenth century, were also established those of Prague, Cologne, and Erfurt. These institutions had more for their object the promotion of theology and jurisprudence, than of poetry or classical literature; and they contributed to busy the studious world, which was not numerous, about questions of scholastic metaphysics and occult science. A few translations from the classics were produced in these seminaries of learning: Ovid's "Art of Love" was rendered into high-Dutch in 1482; Terence, in 1486; the fables of Avienus in 1487; the *Aeneid* of Virgil in 1515; the comedies of Plautus in 1518; to say nothing of the sentences of Dionysius, Cato, and other prose works. In the fifteenth century were further founded the Universities of Wurzburg, Leipzig, Rostock, Basle, Freiberg, Greifswald, Ingolstadt, Trier, and Mayence. And certainly it was to the multiplicity of these institutions that Germany owed, at this period, the pedantic character of a literature, conducted chiefly in the Latin language, and busied more with the recondite than with the beautiful.

A poem, on the destruction of Troy, resembling that of Lydgate, and paraphrased from Guido of Colonna, was printed in 1474. Some other metrical romances were collected by the Bavarian knight, Jacob Puterich, of Reichershausen; and by the Zurich counsellor, Rudiger, of Manesse; but, in general, few efforts were made to preserve, or revive, that taste for chivalrous poetry, which had grown up among a literary nobility, but had fewer attractions for the burgher classes, who were next to woo the Muses. Indeed, a great prosperity had grown up in various cities of the Germans, especially in those of the Anseatic confederacy. Pope Pius II. who, in earlier life was secretary to the Emperor Frederic III. and who composed at Vienna a Latin poem on the crucifixion of Christ, has also left a treatise, *De Moribus Germanorum*, in which, though of Italian origin, he expresses

expresses surprise at the costly luxuries and splendid plate of the merchants of Nuremberg.

The manner in which these wealthy citizens chose to patronize poetry, too much resembled the institution of a manufactory. To the Emperor Charles IV. they applied for a charter of incorporation, and instituted a sort of guild, or company, of poets, by the name of *master-singers*, whose office it was to compose verses on given occasions in specified metres, and to sing at public festivals bespoke poetry to tunes, which were taught and practised at the meetings of these new bards. The plan seems to have originated in the provisions made for training choristers at the cathedrals; or to have been extended to other bands of vocal musicians, who were to be attached to the principal corporations of magistrates in Germany. At Nuremberg, the Sunday was appointed for the day of exercise. The rules of prosody, and the rules for executing tunes, which were to be gotten by heart by sons of the Muses, have been collected under the name of *Tabulature*, and were printed in 1572. The same class of persons composed these guilds as those who occupy the singing galleries of our methodist meetings; and, after serving to give popularity to the flagellants, they became an efficacious power in giving popularity to protestantism, by singing abroad the hymns of Luther. These minstrels were not so much poets as musicians, who used the human voice for their instrument, and were marshalled in regular bands, like public performers.

The school-master of Esslingen is one of the earliest singers of this class, who attained celebrity by original satirical ballads, in which he complains that the Emperor Rudolf did not reward song as it deserved. Master Rainbow, master Rumsland, master Spervogel are also named, and may be ranked with our Taylor, the water-poet, for popularity and worthlessness. Susskind, a Jew, wrote moral songs, and laments the coarse and savage turn which the modern nobility were taking, converting their castles into eyries of robbers. Henry, of Meissen, surnamed the woman-praiser, was a doctor of divinity at Maynz, who acquired great fame as a master-singer; he died in 1417, and the ladies of the place carried his coffin to the grave. Hans Hadlaub, though a plebeian, boasts of the notice of the

MONTHLY MAG. No. 317.

nobility, and has left some pleasing songs, of which this is a specimen.

To a Woman nursing an Infant.

I saw her kiss the child so fair,
And press it to her flower-soft breast;
Methought: I wish that I was there,
So lull'd, so cradled into rest.
I saw the child upon her smile,
And her eyes sparkled at the sight;
Methought: I'd fain be you awhile,
I should grow giddy with delight.
I took the child upon my knee,
And kiss'd the cheek that touch'd her breast;
Thank God for every hour of glee,
But, oh! for this above the rest!

Stricker endeavoured to versify the chronicle of Turpin, and the story of William, of Blumenthal, of which only a fragment remains, but which seems to be that of Eliomeris. John of Wurzburg composed a rimed chronicle concerning William of Austria. Poets of names unknown have written lives in verse of Henry the Lion; Reinfried of Brunswick; Duke Frederic of Austria; and Landgrave Louis of Thuringen. The legend of Barlaam and Josaphat was translated by Rudolf of Hohenems, during his residence at Monfort; that of Solomon and Marcolf, by an unknown author. Brother Philip, a Carthusian monk, versified the Life of the virgin Mary. Hugh, of Trymberg, wrote some fabliaux. Freidank, his successor and admirer, composed many ethic poems. An early poem, concerning chess, possibly of the year 1337, was written by Conrade of Ammenhausen, and entitled the *Schachzabel*. A dramatic mystery remains, in which Virgil accompanies the shepherds to adore the new-born Christ. Zeno, or the three kings, exists in low-Dutch; so do the legends of saint Marinus, saint Brandanus, and saint Theophilus. For the most part, however, the trading poets of this era have been content to celebrate the marriage of a merchant's daughter, the birth of an alderman's son, or the funeral of a doctor of divinity: these were incidents, which they frequently accompanied the bell-man to announce, and to impress on the public mind. A coat-of-arms was granted by the emperor to the worshipful company of poets: a master-singer was not to receive a gratuity for himself, but presents were made to the purse, or guild, whose services were required. So mechanical these singing-schools became at last, that, in Colmar, the cobbler's company supplied the greater proportion

G g

of

of master-singers. Hans Folz, a barber, of Nuremberg, acquired celebrity for his ready talent; wrote various farces for the theatre, of which four remain; and set up a private printing-office to sell hand-bill copies of his own shorter productions. In the Saxon Chronicle of Spangenberg, mention occurs of a political song, which acquired great popularity about the year 1452, in which bold lessons were given to the magistrate, and enforced by the united voices of the master-singers.

Peter, of Dresden, may deserve notice for founding the new genus of macaronic poetry. Certain Swiss republicans composed war-songs, and propagated, by means of them, a spirit of revolutionary liberty: Veit Weber is the most celebrated of these imitators of Tyrtæus. Many ballads, which repeated, in short and separate relations, the leading adventures, comprehended in the book of heroes, and in the song of the Nibelungs, became popular performances of the master-singers, who thus retailed, for vulgar use, the huge epopeas of the preceding age. Several German robbers and pirates acquired a name as popular as that of Robin Hood. Specific feuds of the cities with the barons of the empire were described in rimed chronicles, which usually take part against the nobility. A comic romance, entitled "*Till Eulenspiegel*," had singular popularity; so had the proverbs of Heinrich Teichner. Brand's "*Ship of Fools*," was translated into our language; the author was born in 1458, and died in 1520; his work had the singular fortune to be publicly commented in the pulpit, by a doctor of theology, at Strasburg.

Hans Rosenblut produced various comic dramas, called "*Fast-Night-Plays*," which succeeded on the Nuremberg stage, and are remarked for the mixture of coarse obscenity, with magical scenery, and intervals of song: he may be considered as the inventor of the melodrama. The "*Canonization of Pope Joan*," a play written in 1480, attained universal popularity, and contributed to shake the public reverence for the papal see: it was edited in 1564 by a Protestant, named Tilesius, who ascribes it to Theodorice Schernberg, a Catholic priest. The number of characters in the piece is twenty-five; among them occurs the Devil and his mother Lillis, three good Angels, the virgin Mary, and even her Son; Pope Basil, four cardinals, a Roman senator, and

Death. The scene shifts from earth, to hell, to purgatory, and to heaven. The play opens with a council of devils, who agree upon tempting Jutta, the heroine, to profane the papacy. She is induced to put on men's clothes, and to accompany a young clerk to the University of Paris, where she acquires a doctor's degree. She then accompanies her friend to Rome, is made cardinal, and next pope. All Heaven is now in uproar. The virgin Mary intercedes, and is permitted to send an angel to the pope to know whether she prefers eternal perdition, or penance and final pardon. Jutta determines to repent. Death is sent for her soul, which he waits for whilst she is lying in, and which he carries to the devils in hell. They torment her with loud laughter. She prays to the virgin, who again intercedes, and an angel is sent down from the throne of grace to release her from torment. Her ascension into Heaven terminates the piece with a splendid decoration.

The Teuerdank, of Melchior Pfinsing, an epic poem, in honor of the Emperor Maximilian, was printed in 1517, with unsurpassable pomp. The excellent wood-cuts, with which it was decorated by Hans Schänfelin, give to the original edition a great bibliographic value. The poetry was so defective that it was re-made in 1553 by Burkard Wallis: it resembles the Fairy Queen of Spenser, in mingling allegorical beings with human personages.

Of Hans Sachs, something might be said here without anachronism; but, as his writings contributed to the Protestant revolution, they will be included in the next period.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE last ten years I have spent in Brazil, where, without any pretensions to astronomical science, I found it convenient sometimes to make observations upon the heavenly bodies. For this purpose I fixed a meridian, elevated a few feet above the ground, and drew along the surface of it a corresponding line north and south. A plumb-line at each end showed that both were in the plane which passes through the poles and the zenith. To obviate the difficulty which always attends observations made upon transits near to the zenith, I placed upon the lower line an horizontal mirror, which reflected the face of the heavens as cut by the meridian. Placing the eye exactly in the

the plane of the meridian, the transmits were observed in the mirror with the greatest accuracy and ease.

But, when the object to be viewed is exactly in the zenith, and the mirror lies flat upon the plane of the horizon, the figure of the observer's face is represented as eclipsing that part of the heavens where the body is whose transit is to be observed. To avoid this, the mirror was furnished on each side with a pivot at right angles to the meridional plane; by which means the north or south part of the mirror might be raised so as to form any convenient angle with the plane of the horizon: and the reflected image of the heavenly body in all situations was distinctly and easily viewed.

It appeared to me that this mode of observing might be made useful under unknown meridians; and of course at sea. I therefore constructed an instrument upon similar principles. It consisted of an azimuth compass steadily balanced, so that its glass cover was perfectly parallel to the horizon. A strong line was drawn from the foot of one sight to that of the other; and the heads likewise of the two sights were joined by a stiff wire. Upon this, plumb-lines were hung, to ascertain when the upper and lower lines were both exactly in the plane vertical to the horizon. The mirror was placed in the centre between the feet of the two sights, and one end was capable of being elevated to any angle with the glass of the compass.

The instrument being formed, and the variation of the compass found, the north point of the needle is placed just so many degrees east or west of the plane of the sights as answers to the variation; whence the plane of the sights becomes also the plane of the true meridian, and the mirror reflects the face of the heavens, with the shadow of the wire cutting it from north to south; and the transit of any of the heavenly bodies may be accurately observed at any place on shore with the greatest facility. At sea, the motion of a small vessel makes a little more adroitness necessary, but practice renders observations easy even there.

I embarked at Riode Janeiro with this instrument on-board his Majesty's packet *Swiftsure*, Capt. Caddy, Feb. 25, 1816, and used it until the 9th of April, without seeing any land, when we made the Island of Flores. The longitude of our situation, as pointed out by the instrument before we made the land, differed

only two miles from what it ought to have been as ascertained by our landing upon the island. A few days afterwards we encountered a violent gale of wind, during which the instrument was thrown down and broken: it now lies in its mutilated state. I have since been out again to South America, and made some alteration in its structure. This account is sent for publication in your Magazine, because I know of no channel by which it is so likely to meet the notice of those who are able to ascertain whether it be of real value or not, and have interest enough to bring it into general use, should it possess any intrinsic merit.

For me to point out how extensively applicable it may be; how the observations by it may be multiplied by day and by night; how they may be taken from the sun or the stars, the moon or the planets, with or without the aid of a time-keeper; and how independent they are of each other, would be impertinent. All this, should the instrument be found worthy of notice, will become the work of those who are better instructed in the science of astronomy and the art of navigation.

If you deem this account worthy of a place, you will please to give it room and oblige
JOHN LUCCOCK.

Leeds; July 29, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when no party or political feeling can be adduced as the motive for the following statement of plain truths, it may not be amiss to take a full, though concise, view of the very remarkable case of Lord Cochrane.

Lord Cochrane, being implicated with others, his relations and friends, in a deception to raise the price of the public funds, *makes his affidavit that he is innocent.* He, with the rest, is found guilty, and he is sentenced,—

1st. To a 1000*l.* fine.

2d. To one year's imprisonment.

3d. To the pillory.

4th. He is prevented from executing the public service, for which, at great expense and trouble, he was prepared.

5th. He is dismissed the navy.

6th. He is expelled the House of Commons.

7th. He is degraded from the order of the Bath.

—Seven distinct and heavy punishments for one crime, undefined and never punished before. One man only in the kingdom dares to say publicly that, if he is guilty, (considering his very great and

signal services to his king and country,) that he deserves such multiplied and severe punishment, and that man is his lordship's self; and this surely must be, not for the offence for which he was tried, but for the perjury added to it. But Lord Cochrane has invariably, unequivocally, and fully, asserted his innocence; and, at a public meeting of the most numerous, independent, and respectable for wealth, consequence, and ability, electors in the kingdom, he is, on a further and protracted investigation, acknowledged innocent, and again unanimously chosen; while, surrounded by his enemies, who are among the greatest men in the king's dominions, not one, in his own person or by an agent, comes forward to venture a single argument against him before the face of the people; not one, in a full independent assembly, dares to risk the answer to an accusation of guilt. Now, let it be remembered, that De Berenger, the agent of the fraud, was discovered and convicted through Lord C.'s voluntary affidavit. If Lord C. were guilty, why should he willingly contribute to the discovery, and expose and exasperate a known accomplice? And is that accomplice's accusation, without proof, after many weeks and in vain attempting to extort money from his lordship, entitled to any credit? His lordship had shown a very great want of care, caution, and prudence, in the whole management of the affair: how comes it to pass that this pretended intimate acquaintance and confidant alleges no direct proof of his lordship's participation of the guilt?

It is a strong proof against De Berenger's evidence, that when, after the trial, he charged Lord C. and said, *that he made the charge because Lord C. neglected him*, that the testimony of Col. Le Merchant ruined all De B.'s protestations of honor; for Col. L. M. declared to Lord C. (in hopes also to raise money) that De B. had, even prior to the stock-imposition taking place, told him that Lord C. knew of it; and Col. L. M. adds, that he, the colonel, did not believe De B.,—thus discrediting his own informer and denying his own assertion: and let it not be forgotten that, as De Berenger was discovered by Lord Cochrane, so Le Merchant's testimony was brought forward by him.—How many questions arise:—Was there no conspiracy against Lord C.? Did the Stock-Exchange Committee receive no

aid superior to the fair law of the land? Why did the lawyers confound his defence, *contrary to his own desire*, with the other persons accused? Why, when his own council declined defending him, did the other council make the attempt? Why did not his council examine his own servants after he had required it? Was the only witness who affixes participation of guilt on Lord C. to be believed on his oath? Did not the prosecutors refuse the evidence of a person implicated, because that evidence would exculpate Lord C.?—The answer to all these questions must be in favour of his lordship. Lord C. declares, that the errors of his own lawyers contributed to his conviction: they find a ready tool in Mr. — late M.P. to vent *their secret* intelligence; and when Lord C. is further challenged to release them of the tie of secrecy (to which he assents), it appears, that they have already betrayed to this late M.P. the whole of their plot.

Be remembered also the speeches of the Attorney and Solicitor generals against Lord C. in the House of Commons; Lord E.'s revision of his speech on the trial just before the publication, contrasted with the very words taken down by so many and different short-hand writers at the time. Lord Cochrane's subsequent trial for leaving his place of confinement, when it was said, "Gentlemen, you have nothing to do with Lord C.'s *intentions*, you are merely to consider the *fact*, &c.": and what was said when Lord C. indicted some one for perjury—"You are not to judge by the *fact alone*, but consider *also the intention*." Here a host of remarks arise: to investigate the points would be so to accuse others, that it would not be safe to attempt it.

As Lord C. has willingly adduced the strongest proofs of his own guilt, so the conduct of his enemies is, though unwillingly on their part, very strong proofs of his innocence. Their arts and sophistry need not be added: not one thing has since transpired to prove guilt, while six or eight persons have taken affidavits contrary to the evidence on the trial. Even one of the jury, by the voice of that very respectable character, (late Lord Mayor, and M.P. for the city,) Wood, declares his present conviction of innocence; and the very people of the Stock Exchange,—we have been publicly told in all the papers,—now receive Lord Cochrane with

with three cheers, and he retires with the loudest acclamations of applause.

The internal arguments in Lord C.'s favor are—his personal frugality, public liberality, moral honesty, proud virtue, most extended, yet sensitive, reputation, and pyramidal character. This is but a very faint specimen of the strength of Lord C.'s case; the arguments arising from it have been omitted: yet the most prejudiced against his lordship, to whom it has been submitted, have never attempted to controvert it. C. L.

August 12, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been said on the distresses of the country, but the full tale has not yet been related. Various causes have combined to produce these distresses, and they have been felt in a variety of forms. The point to which I wish to confine myself at present is, the sufferings of the labouring husbandmen. I was present a few weeks ago at the vestry-meeting of a hamlet, at some distance from the town where I reside, and I was much grieved at seeing the crowds of poor persons who thronged the doors of the church, waiting for their turn of admission into the presence of the principal inhabitants of the parish assembled to hear their complaints. I went into the vestry, and had some conversation with a farmer, who seemed to take the most active part in the management of the business. He was a hard man, and complained to me of the degeneracy of the poor; observing, that a few years ago a labouring man was proud of supporting himself and his family without the assistance of the parish; and that one man, then, would perform nearly the work of two at the present day. I endeavoured to convince him, that the farmers themselves were the persons who had destroyed this spirit of independence in the poor, and had compelled them to have recourse to parish relief. Formerly, a poor man could live by his labour, and the food which he was able to procure for himself strengthened him for the most laborious employment; but, now, the generality of farmers have cut off all the little privileges and assistances which used to be granted to their men.

When the price of the necessities of life advanced to so alarming a height, as was the case a few years ago, the farmers refused to raise the wages of their labourers, alleging the difficulty

of reducing them again if the times should alter for the better. They paid their men a small sum, and sent them to the parish for the remainder, necessary to procure food for themselves and families. This mode of procedure tended to destroy the very principle of common honesty in the poor. They had been used to consider the labourer as worthy of his hire; but now, that they find themselves unable to subsist by their labour, they become careless in the discharge of it. Besides, they find themselves deprived of a variety of privileges that they had been accustomed to enjoy: among others, I shall name the custom of giving the men meat and beer before they set out on a journey with the wagon; strong beer on many particular sorts of service, and always at settling on Saturday night; every day as much small beer as they could drink; and a dinner or supper at harvest ending. The deprivation of these old customs naturally renders the men indifferent to the interests of their employers; and, in fact, less able to discharge their accustomed labour.

I do not mean to affirm, that these things have taken place universally; I have the happiness of knowing some farmers who still retain all the good old customs, and have, in consequence, the best workmen, and their farms are the best cultivated; and, though sneered at by some unfeeling niggards of the present system, they are as prosperous in the world as any of the neighbouring *hard masters* (for by this name they are known among the poor). The majority, however, of our cultivators, I fear, have abridged their men of every thing that could possibly be taken from them; and can see them, without emotions of compassion, going to the ponds to partake of the water, in common with the cattle. Surely such men forget that all their property comes from the sweat of the brow of their labourers; that there is no natural distinction between the master and the servant; that it is God who has made them to differ; and that they are accountable to him as stewards of the property entrusted to them. If a good man is merciful to his beast, how much more will he be merciful to his fellow men, whose lives are spent in labouring on his lands for his benefit.

As to the silly objection that has been made against raising the wages of the workmen, on account of the difficulty of reducing them, should the times improve; it scarcely deserves a reply. What

What can be easier than to reduce the wages? What are the labourers to do to prevent it? They must work; and, indeed, they will always be willing when they can live by their labour.

I fear that a winter of great suffering is coming on the poor: as early as the 20th of this month, no fewer than twenty able labourers in husbandry applied for work or relief at the vestry-meeting of the parish in which I reside. The harvest having been housed so very early, and with such unusual dispatch, and the crops of barley and oats being generally very light, there is no prospect of a good supply of labour for the numerous husbandmen of every parish.

Two methods present themselves to

prevent this suffering: one is, for every farmer to employ as many men as he can on his lands; the other is, for the members of the legislature to encourage emigration, and to supply means of going to reside in other countries, to the overflowing population of the country.

When a nation dwells for a long time in peace, and no contagious diseases prevail, the inhabitants must eventually become too numerous for the soil; and the natural remedy, viz. that of allowing and promoting emigration, is so obvious, that it is almost miraculous, that such a measure should have been so long overlooked, or resisted, by the members of the administration.

Y.

Aug. 28, 1818.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Copies of Original Papers in that National Depository.

Tobacco prohibited.

Entertainment of King Charles and Queen Mary, at Cambridge, in Lent, 1630.

THE 6th. article thus expressed:—"Item, that no tobacco be taken in the hall, nor any where else publicly; and that neither at their standinge in the streets nor before the comedye begin, nor all the tyme there, any rude or immodest exclamations be made, nor any humming, hawking, whistling, hissing, or laughing be used; or any stamping or knocking, nor any other such uncivill, or unschollarlike, or boyish demeanour, upon any occasion; nor that any clappinge of handes be had untill the *plaudite* at the end of the comedye; except his majestie, the queen, and others of the best of qualitie, here do apparentlie beginne the same."

Extract from Mr. Tabor's book, belonging to the University of Cambridge. *Cole* xlii. 288.

Letter of James I. to Sir Thos. Parry.

Right, trusty, and well beloved, wee greete you heartily. Wee have written to our deare brother, the French king, a lettre, off w^{ch} wee sende you the cobby, w^{che}, so soone as you receave, with all greate diligence, delyver to o^r aforesaid deare brother.

And because by the cobby you will perceave o^r meaning, you shall behave yourself in that matter as you shall thinke most convenient, and with your accustomed discretion, in the ende that the Baron du Tour, who is here, may

be contynued ambassad^r ordinary with us still.

Tell the king that De Beaumont, whom he intendeth to establishe resident with us, hath showed himself so curious, and made o^r counsell so jealous of him, as withoute greate prejudice to o^r service, and too open demonstration of contempt of their advise, wee cannot accept of him as ambassador. In effect, we neyther doubt of the said de Beaumont his fidelity, nor of the sincerity of that friendship which o^r aforesaid brother hath hitherto professed unto us. And so recommending this mater to your care, wee bid you heartily farewell.

At Burleigh; April 25, 1603.

*Cottonian MSS. Caligula, E. x.
Inscription on a Monument in Iselham Church.*

Here under lyeth a worthy squire, that
Richard Payton hyght,
An honest gentylman, and thyrd sonne to
Robert Payton, knyght;
In Gray's Inn student of the lawe, wheare
he a reader was;
He feared God, and loved hys word; in
truth his lyfe did passe
In practysing of justice: Love was all his
whole delight;
He never wronged any one, to whome he
might doe right.
Whom he esteemed an honest friende,
whom he might stand insteade,
He never left to do hym good, with worde,
with purse, and deede.
For tenne yeares space he married was
unto a faythful wyfe,

By

By parents named Marye Hyde, they lyved
devoide of stryfe.

The earth hym bare twyce twentie yeares,
and vertuouslye he lyved,

A godlye lyfe he did embrace, and vertu-
ouslye he dyed.

Anno
Domini,
1574.

The thyrtyeth daye of Apryl, yeares se-
ventye and foure,

A thousand fyve hundred being put to it
more.

Cole, 48, 48.

Picture of Antichrist.

Archbishop Usher, who was a warm
antagonist against Popery in every
shape, was engaged to prove the Pope
to be Antichrist: to help forward this
disquisition, Sir Henry Spelman, in 1621,
lent his helping hand, acquainting him
with a picture of Antichrist in one of
the painted glass windows of Bury
Abbey; a print of which, for the *deluci-*
dation of this most important affair, as
it was judged at that time, was then
preparing,—as it seems by Sir Henry's
letter to that primate, in Paris's life of
him, page 78, among the letters: but
whether it ever was engraved or not I
am ignorant.

Cole 45, 26.

Letter of Philip Melancton, to Chris-
topher Morit, Ambassador to the most
noble King of England.

I harde thé reasonyng diligently and
like a lernyd man of many other things,
butt especially of the ēaliasticall power,
and I will spek as I think; thy quyk-
ness and singular wisdomc, and
in thy disputacons, and thy facilitie in
openyng of thyngs pleased me verie
myche. And for because thou dost
cheefly contend with me of that counsell
which I dyd send to the French men,
first I will declare whatt my mynde is
in that, and what I do call the ēalias-
ticall power, all be it thou thyself when
thou shalt read that wryting wylt
pceyve playnly throughout my mean-
inge, and purpose therein.

When I name the ēaliastical power,
I mean not principally the primacye of
the bishop of Rome, butt I spek gene-
rally of the autorite of bishoppes, and
chiefly I mean this discipline, bycause
there be certayn bishoppes the which
oweth to ordayne prists, the which
should exerceyse the ēaliastical juge-
ments, and consider the doctrine; this
accustomyd form I wold gladly have
contynyed in evry nation, for, of truth, it
is necessary that ther should be certayn
as supintendents, of whom the prists
may be ordnyed; and I think thatt it

nether pleaseth thee, neyther any other
beyng incorrupted, thatt the certayn
forme of ordnyng of prists should be
abolysshed in the church, other thatt it
should be pmittyed to any layeman
or other private psons to ordne prists
after ther own private mynde.

Paulus commissioned Titus to ordin
prists; and to Timothe he sayth, putt
thy hands upon no man hastily; and,
therefore, he willed as well the exami-
nation as power to ordne to bee in the
bishoppes, he willing not prists to be
ordned without examination, and this
examination he hath comitted to the
bishoppes, to whom it apperteyneth to
hold stedfastly the doctrine of Christ;
and, therefore, this hath been observed
ever since the beginnyng in the church,
thatt the bishoppes shuld be both judge
of them that shuld be ordeyned, and
also ordne them, and this witnesseth, as
well Paulus as the decrees of the most
auncient counsells; for the counsell of
Nicene doth playnly expresse the forme
of ordyninge; neither I see any cause
wherfore it should be lawfull to chaunge
this custom of the church, if the bi-
shoppes will ordne good teachers, thatt
is to say, if the bishoppes be not enne-
myes to the gospel, if they murdre nott
the good teachers, and if they will not
cōmit the rule of the church to corrupt
teachers.

I thynk nott that the most noble kyng
entendeth to abolyse the ēaliasticall
policie of the bishoppes in England, and
I perceyve that thou art well lernyed
and exercised in the lawes, and this
chiefly apperteyeth to a well lernyd
lawer to allowe and have in veneracion
the ordinainge power. And ther be
dyvers urgent causes, the which both
thou pceyvest thyself, and allso I partly
declared in our convation, together for
the which I do thynk thatt ordinarie
authorities not to bee taken away lightly.

This is my sentence, in thatt my
French counsell; I speke chiefly of the
bishoppes and of ordeyninge; I speak
not principally of the primacye of the
bishop of Rome, although I have allowed
it for our bishoppes as conjoynd with
the bisshop of Rome.

Secondarily:—In my counsell ther is
clerly addyd a condition. If the bi-
shoppes and the pope be not adversaries
to the gospel they ar to be obeyd, but
to this tyme they do exercise horrible
cruelties, and they mayntain develishe
modes of worshipping God, the wch as
long as they doo will have juste cause
to go from them, as S. Paule sayth,
if

if any man teach any other gospel let him be excoꝛcate; doubtlesse, this is a true tiramye in the church, to murder good men and priestes, by cause they marye, or for any other of those articles w^{ch} we professe.

Thirdly:—I have sayd often tymes thatt the primacye of the bishoppe of Rome is only by the lawe of man, and therefore the ealiasticall polieye, thatt is to say, the authorite of the bishoppes, in the east and other places, hath byn wthout the authorite of the bishopp of Rome, but it apperteyneth nothing to my judgement what the prynces will give to the bishop of Rome. I understand thatt the most noble kyng of England hath suffred many great contumelyes of Clement, the bishopp of Rome; now if bishoppes will wax tirantes, and ordre kynges contumeliouslye, ther rule can nott continewe, seeinge they have it onlye by the gratiance of kynges.

Fourthly:—Bycause I p̄ceyve certayn articles nott only to be coyned abrode or mangled, taken owte of my counsell, butt also other sayings thatt never was of myn, I have given thee a hole cotype of my counsell sent into Fraunce, consigned with my hande. If Langres or any other may have found any cotype which differeth in any sentence from this cotype, I am greuously wronged; and I affirm openly, thatt it is nott my wrytinge if ther bee any such that varyeth from this cotype. And I have many records, well lernyd men and good men, att Argentyne and Basyle. I dyd write to the French men, beyng desired therunto, and I dyd nott wryte so that my deliberations shuld have byn divulged; butt I added, advycedly, thatt I desired thatt more lernyd men myght com̄ne together of those matters, and whatt myght have been desired or wrytten more honestely. And the weyghtiness of those thinges shuld not only move us private men to desire some juste deliberation, but much more the great princes and bishoppes; that they should provyde the church to be seen unto, and for this cause I desyred the kyng should rather provyde a consultation of those thynges, for although ther bee a synod of bishoppes, yet ther shall not be ther any free deliberation, butt the bishoppe of Rome will have a synod for this purpose to stablisch his own power, and to oppress all such articles of true doctrine which apperith to diminish or decay his lordlynes, or authoritie in any poynt.

If the French men will repugne agaynst us, (as I fear they will,) it shall be for no good purpose, butt for to have occasions of busyness so wyd in Germanye, thatt Cesar may be intangled in the warres of Germanye.

I wolde very gladlye the most noble King of England shuld deliberately think upon the reformation of the abuses of the church, whose authorite shall be much esteemyd in other nations; and, of truth, the highest princes oweth this care to the church, as the Scripture chiefly comāded prynces to sett forth the glorye of God accordyng to this, And now ye kynges understand yon, be you lernyd that jnge the world, and the prynces can gyve God nowe more thankful worshipping, that if they bring to pass that the gospel be sincerely taught, and men invited and accustomed to goodness, as the psame saith, I will confesse thee in the great congregation.

And specially this thyng shall be worthy thatt most noble Kyng of England, which excelleth all other kynges in knolege and lernyng, and therefore he may jnge of doctrine the more easily and more certeynly; and, therefore, I pray Christe thatt he will govern his mynde both to the glorifyng of the name of God, and also the help of the universall church.

Thou shalt diligently commend me to that most noble kyng, and of that French journey thou shalt say this,—that I was for none other cause, butt only by cause it was wryten oute of Fraunce to me, that this my metinge was desyred for the instigation of that which was used in Fraunce.

I commend Alexander Alesius, which I trust is by this tyme come into Englande, and hath showed the most noble kyng an example of the He is a good man and well lernyd, and worthy to be lovyngly receveid, embrasyd. Farewell, in the towne of Turinge, the 4th day of October, the yer of our Lord 1535.

Lansdown; vol. 1.

Building of Churches.

When did any of our historians go a-begging into Germany? or did we ever send briefs to build up our churches here into that country? If we had ever been such fools, it would have been proved upon us, that we were so by only being laughed at for doing so. Yet such dupes are we to Calvin and Luther, that we have pensioned their preachers,

preachers, and called them here to do the mischief that some of our own wise heads seemed sufficiently qualified to do, without their assistance; and, to this day, are sending our money abroad to build churches, in Prussia, Moldavia, and the Lord knows where, when many of our own can hardly stand.—*Note to Epistola Bucerii ad Marchionem Northamptonensem.*—*MSS. in Benett College Library.* *Cole, vol. 41.*

Corporation of Cambridge Journal of Expenses.

July 20.—Sent Godfrey to London, with a letter to Sir Christopher Hatton, when he spent of himself and horse	viii	—
Item.—His horshyer	vi	viii
His paynes	iii	i
Item.—Sent to Sir Christopher Hatton to Stanton, 26 July, a dish of fishe, coste	xv	—
ii pyke, carpe i. tenche i. ell i. perches vi. and poules ii.		
<i>Mr. Hammon was by.</i>		
Item, 25 July.—Gave to the king's trumpeters not to playe (I being then deputy for Mr. Brakir.)	ii	vi
Item.—For two pykes at Mydsomer assizes, for the judges..	xx	—
The beginning of Sept. 1616, Godfrey went to London to Sir Christopher Hatton, to know iff the king's cominge to his house did hold, which did not; he spent of his horse and self	vi	ii
To Pattyson for horsehyer	iv	—
To Godfrey for his paynes	iii	—
He brought Sir Christopher's letter, signifying that he was syke, wherein he gave us answer, and so we saved much money, which otherwise we should have spent in going upp.		
To Mr. Auger for drawing a petition to Lord Knowles.....	v	—

Book of Orders for the Government of the free Burgesses of Cambridge, in 1609-11, &c.

Cole 48, 40.

Regulations for selling Wines, &c.

"For avoydinge of much ill rule and comon resorte of mysruled persons, used and frequented in many tavernes of late newlie sett up, in verie great nombre, in backe lanes, corners, and suspicious places within the citie of London, and in dyvers other towns and villages within this realm. Be it enacted, &c. that no person, &c. after St. Mich. shall utter by retayle; that is, by the gallon, or any other measure of greater or lesse quantitie, any wines, called Gascoigne,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 317.

Guyon, or French wines, but after the rate of 8d. the gallon, at the moste; nor any Rochelle wines for more than 4d. do.; nor any other wine at greater price than a shilling the gallon, on paine of forfeiting for every offence 5 pounds. And that no person, excepte he may dispende in landes, &c. or other yerelie profit certayne, the sum of 100 mares, or be worth, of his own proper goodes and cattels 1000 mares, or shall be the sonne of a duke, marques, erle, viscount, or baron, of this realme, shall have or kepe in his howse or custodie any peece or vessel of the said wines, about the quantitie of 10 gallons, to the extente to spende or drink the same in his or their howse, &c. on forfeiture of 10l. for everie such offence. And also that no person shall open any taverne or sell the above wines in any place but in cities, townes corporate, boroughs, post townes, or market townes; or in the townes of Gravesende, Settingbourne, Tuxforde, and Bagshot, on forfeiture of 10l. by the daye; and all persons allowed to sell, &c. shall be nominated, &c. by the head officers, &c. of corporate townes, or the moste parte of the justices of the peace in such shires, &c. for other places, and have licences under seale, &c. And the No. of tavernes, or wine cellers, to be kepte in the several cities limited hereby; in London, to no more than 40 at a time; in Yorke, 8; in Norwich, 4; in Westminster, 3; in Bristol 6; in Lincolne, 3; in Kingston-upon-Hull, 4; Shrewsburie, 3; Exeter, 4; Salisberrie, 3; Gloucester, 4; West Chester, 4; Hereford Este, 3; Worcester, 3; Southampton, 3; Canterbury, 4; Ippeswicke, 3; Winchester, 3; Oxford, 3; Cambridge, 4; Colchester, 3; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4; upon payne that everie person granting such licence, except as above limited, forfeit 5l. The management of this businesse, with all fines, &c. arising therefrom, put under the direction of court leets, sherifs, turns, &c. *Le Roy le vult. Ex Rotulo Parlamenti inchoati apud Westmonasterium, 1^{mo}. Mar. A^o. Regni 6^o. 7^{mo}. et ibidem continuati usq. ad Dissolutionem ejusdem ultimo Die Mensis p^{re}dict in Domo Convers. London.*—*From Mr. Hare's collections.*

Note.—The above are all the names of places here enumerated, but there must be more in the original act; onlie quere, how happens it that Tuxford, &c. are omitted in this enumeration?—*Cole xlii. 329.*

H h COLLECTIONS

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

TRIUMPHS OF PRIESTCRAFT.

[The following account of the sacrifice of a Hindoo woman on the funeral pile of her husband, is an extract of a letter from Mrs. S. T. Newton, a resident in Calcutta to her friends at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, United States.]

Calcutta, June 18, 1817.

I OPEN my letter, my dearest friends, to tell you I have witnessed one of the most extraordinary and horrid scenes ever performed by human beings; namely, the self-immolation of a woman on the funeral pile of her husband.

Yesterday morning at seven o'clock this woman was brought in a palanquin to the place of sacrifice. It is on the banks of the Ganges, only two miles from Calcutta. Her husband had been previously brought to the river to expire. His disorder was hydrophobia—(think of the agony this must have occasioned him.) He had now been dead twenty-four hours, and no person could prevail on the wife to save herself. She had three children, whom she committed to the care of her mother. A woman, called to be undertaker, was preparing the pile. It was composed of bamboo, firewood, oils, rosin, and a kind of flax, altogether very combustible. It was elevated above the ground, I should say, twenty inches, and supported by strong stakes. The dead body was lying on a rude couch, very near, covered with a white cloth. The oldest child, a boy of seven years, who was to light the pile, was standing near the corpse. The woman sat perfectly unmoved during all the preparation, apparently at prayer, and counting a string of beads which she held in her hand. She was just thirty years old; her husband twenty-seven years older.

The government threw every obstacle in the way of this procedure. They are not strong enough to resort to violent measures to prevent this abominable custom. Nothing but our religion can abolish it, and I do not believe there is a single particle of Christianity in the breast of a single native in all India.

These obstacles delayed the ceremony until five o'clock, when the permit from one of the chief judges arrived. Police-officers were stationed to prevent any thing like compulsion, and to secure the woman at the last moment if she should desire it. The corpse was now placed on the ground in an upright posture, and clean linen crossed round the head and

about the waist. Holy water was thrown over it by the child, and afterwards oil by the brahmins. It was then placed upon the pile, upon the left side. The woman now left the palanquin, walked into the river, supported by her brothers, who were agitated and required more support than herself. She was divested of all her ornaments: her hair hanging dishevelled about her face, which expressed perfect resignation. Her forehead and feet were stained with a deep red. She bathed in the river and drank a little water, which was the only nourishment she received after her husband's death. An oath was administered by the attending brahmins, which is done by putting the hand in holy water and repeating from the Shaster a few lines. This oath was given seven times. I forgot to say the child received an oath before the corpse was removed. The brothers also prayed over the body and sprinkled themselves with consecrated water. She then adjusted her own dress, which consisted of long clothes wrapped round her form and partly over her head, but not so as to conceal her face. She had in her hand a little box, containing parting gifts, which she presented to her brothers and to the brahmins with the greatest composure. Red strings were then fastened round her wrists—her child now put a little rice in her mouth, which was the last thing she received. She raised her eyes to Heaven several times during the river ceremonies, which occupied ten or twenty minutes. She took no notice of her child; having taken leave of her female friends and children early in the morning. A little cup of consecrated rice was placed by the child at the head of the corpse. She now walked to the pile, and bent with lowly reverence over the feet of her husband; then, unaided, she passed three times around the pile. She now seemed excited by enthusiasm; some said of a religious nature, others by affection for the dead. I do not pretend to say what motive actuated her; but she stepped upon the pile with apparent delight, unassisted by any one, and threw herself by the side of the body, clasping his neck with her arm. The corpse was in the most horrid putrid state. She put her face close to his; a cord was slightly passed over both; light faggots and straw, with some combustible rosin, were then put on the pile, and a strong bamboo pole confined the whole: all this was done by her

her brothers. The child then applied the fire to the head of the pile which was to consume both parents. The whole was instantly on fire. The multitude shouted; but not a groan was heard from the pile. I hope and trust this poor victim expired immediately. She undoubtedly did, without one struggle. Her feet and arms were not confined; and, after the straw and faggots were burnt, we saw them in the same position she had placed them.

This was a voluntary act. She was resigned, self-collected, and perfectly herself. Such fortitude, such magnanimity, such resolution, devoted affection, religious zeal, and mad delusion, combined, I had not conceived of, and I hope never to witness again. Hundreds witnessed this scene. Some admired the heroism of the woman—some were ready to tear the brahmias to pieces—for myself, I was absolutely stupefied with pity and horror at this dreadful immolation. I am grieved to say, this is not an uncommon instance.

I believe I have given you all the particulars, put them in a better form, and tell this almost incredible story to some of my friends. There were present about forty Americans and a few English. I do not know the number of natives, but may safely say many hundreds.

Yesterday was also one of the feasts of Juggernaut. In returning home, we passed through a street, two miles in length, entirely filled with temples, consecrated to that god, drawn by worshipping thousands, and myriads striving for that honour; they were offering gold, fruits, and the most beautiful flowers, to the different idols placed within these temples. The air was perfumed with the most precious odours. The house-tops were covered with people dressed in the most expensive and fantastic manner, and children covered with jewels. Bands of native music preceded and followed each temple, making the most discordant sounds. People who had nothing to give, screamed and prostrated themselves before the innumerable idols that were standing in the streets. The horses were stopped twenty times at least by the crowds gathering to offer sacrifices to these images. Guards were placed in all directions to keep order.

I can give you no idea of this country—I am awe-struck, but feel no inclination to worship. I thank God we are

not Hindoos—and for all his mercies praise him.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM CORTEZ TO
THE KING OF SPAIN, ON THE CONQUEST
OF MEXICO.

(Continued from page 431.)

I acknowledge to your majesty that our fears were great on finding ourselves in the midst of an unknown country, surrounded by innumerable enemies, and without hope of assistance. Several times have I overheard parties of my soldiers compare me to *Peter the Collier*, who knew well enough where he was, but could not find the way to get out. Others considered me as a fool or a madman, whose schemes ought not to be encouraged, but that on the contrary it was absolutely necessary to quit me if I would not consent to accompany them and return by the shortest road. They even went so far as several times to press me to return, and I had great difficulty in persuading them to remain, by representing to them that their services and their lives were due to your Majesty; that the present object was to acquire for their sovereign the most important country in the world; that no Spaniard had ever yet incurred the disgrace of deserting his standard in so cowardly a manner; that farther, as good Christians it was their duty to fight the enemies of our holy faith, and by that means to merit a splendid recompense in the other world; and in this a degree of glory never before attained by any of the human race. I observed that God had manifestly fought for us, and that to him nothing was impossible, which was apparent in our victories, in which so many of our enemies had been destroyed, without the loss of a single man on our part. I promised them your Majesty's favour if they continued faithful, and threatened them with the whole weight of your displeasure, in case of their disobedience and defection. By such remonstrances, and the allowance of a small advance of pay, I at length succeeded in restoring their courage and confidence, and have now brought them to do all that I could wish.

At ten the next morning, Sintegal, the captain general, accompanied by fifty of the nobles, came to request me, in behalf of Magicatzin, governor-general of the republic, to receive them as subjects of your Majesty, and to grant them my friendship and forgiveness, for having attacked us, through ignorance of who

we were. They observed that never having had a master, but living from time immemorial in a state of independence, free from the domination of Montezuma and his ancestors, who had subdued the whole world besides, and preferring to a state of vassalage the privations of the most necessary articles, such as salt and cotton, which were not produced in their country, they had thought it their duty to defend their liberty by all possible means; but since they perceived that neither their numbers, stratagems, nor exertions, could avail, they esteemed submission preferable to death, and the destruction of their families and habitations.

I replied, that they had themselves been the cause of their own misfortunes; that I had come among them as a friend on the recommendation of the Zampoullans, and had sent them deputies to inform them of my intentions, and the pleasure it would give me to cultivate their friendship; that they had in the first place attacked me unexpectedly, whilst I was on my way in perfect security; that they had afterwards endeavoured to deceive me by pretended repentance and false protestations; whilst at the same time they were making preparations to attack me anew when I expected it the least. In short, I reproached them with all the plots and treacheries which they had endeavoured to execute. I however accepted their submission, and the offer which they made me of their persons and property, since which they have not deceived me in a single instance, and I trust that hereafter they will prove good and faithful subjects.

I remained six or seven days in my camp without quitting it, as I thought it not prudent to confide in people who had so frequently deceived me. They, however, requested me so earnestly to visit Tascalteca, where their caciques lived, that at length I yielded and proceeded to that capital which was about six leagues from my camp. I was surprised at its size and magnificence. It is longer and stronger than Grenada, contains as many and as handsome buildings, and is much more populous than that city at the time of its conquest. It is also much better supplied with corn, poultry, game, fresh-water fish, pulse, and other excellent vegetables. There are in the market each day thirty thousand persons, including buyers and sellers, without reckoning the merchants and petty dealers dispersed over the

city. In this market may be bought every necessary of life, clothes, shoes, feathers of all kinds, ornaments of gold and silver, as well wrought as in any part of the world; various kinds of earthenware of a superior quality to that of Spain, wood, coal, herbs, and medicinal plants. Here are houses for baths, and places for washing and shearing goats; in short, this city exhibits great regularity, and has a good police; the inhabitants are peculiarly neat, and far superior to the most industrious of the Africans. The territory of this republic is about eighty leagues in circumference; it abounds with fine valleys, in a high state of cultivation, for no part of the ground is permitted to lie untilled. In its constitution it resembles those of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, as there is no chief invested with the supreme authority. Most of the caciques reside in the city; the labouring peasants are their vassals; they are nevertheless allowed to possess land in greater or less quantities. In time of war they all assemble, and the captain general arranges his plan for the campaign. Their government is conducted on the principles of justice, and they punish those who are convicted of crimes; for, on a complaint which I made to Magiscatzin, the governor, of an Indian having stolen some gold from a Spaniard, a search was immediately instituted, and the thief, together with the article stolen, taken and brought to me, that I might determine his punishment. I thanked them for their vigilance, but told them that I did not wish to execute justice upon their subjects in their own country, but preferred that the offender should be punished by their own laws. They were pleased with this mark of respect, and ordered the criminal to be conducted into the great market by the public crier, who there proclaimed his crime. After having done this he ascended a sort of stage, leaving the criminal at the foot, from whence he again recapitulated his offence, when the spectators immediately dispatched him with clubs.

From the most accurate information, this province contains about five hundred thousand inhabitants, who are perfectly submissive to your Majesty's rule, as well as those of another small province adjoining it, called Guajozingo, which in its constitution resembles that of Tascalteca.

Whilst I was yet at war with the Indians of Tascalteca, six caciques of high consideration, vassals of Montezuma,

zuma, with a suite of two hundred persons at least, came in his name to acknowledge themselves your Majesty's subjects and to claim my friendship. They desired me to fix the tribute I wished them to pay, in gold, silver, precious stones, slaves, and pieces of cotton, assuring me that I might dispose as I pleased of all that they possessed, provided that I would not enter their territories, which were barren, and where, they were sorry to inform me, I should run great hazards and experience every kind of distress. These ambassadors were with me almost the whole of the time during the war with the Tascaltecs, and saw what the Spaniards were capable of performing; they were also present when I granted peace to the people of that province, and witnessed the offers of the principal caciques. I perceived that they were not pleased with our reconciliation, and employed every method to embroil us, and inspire me with distrust. They told me that those caciques were rogues and traitors, who only sought to appease me in order to betray me with less danger. On the other side the Tascaltecs cautioned me to be on my guard against these subjects of Montezuma, who had subjugated the country entirely by the means of craft and treachery. This discord and mutual enmity appeared favourable to my plan of subduing them both, and I accepted as a favourable omen that passage of Scripture which says, "A kingdom divided against itself shall be brought to ruin." I dissembled with both, thanked them for their advice, and always manifested the utmost confidence in each, whenever they spoke to me.

After having been twenty-one days at Tascalteca, the ambassadors of Montezuma urged me to go to Cholula, which was six leagues distant, to learn the determination of their monarch, from some new envoys, and to be in a more convenient situation to negotiate with him. I promised to go with them, and had even appointed the day, when the caciques of Tascalteca hearing of my intention, came to me, and with much solicitude conjured me not to go, for that a plot was formed to destroy me and my companions. They said that Montezuma had collected fifty thousand soldiers at Cholula, who had shut up the former road and opened a new one, which they had filled with holes, cul-trops, and pointed stakes, in order to destroy or lame the horses. That they

had also barricadoed many of the streets, and had collected great quantities of stones on the tops of the houses, in order to throw them upon us when we had entered the city. To confirm these assertions, they observed that the caciques of that city, though at so small a distance, had never been to see me, whilst I had received visits from those of Guacincango, which was much farther, and advised me to send for them, assuring me that they would refuse to come. I sincerely thanked them, and desired them to procure me messengers to send to these caciques, to come to Tascalteca. They did as I desired them, and I dispatched the messengers to Cholula, with an invitation to the caciques to visit me; acquainting them with my reasons for coming among them, and your Majesty's intentions. My envoys returned with two or three of the inhabitants, who informed me that their caciques were sick, and had sent them to know what I wanted. The Tascaltecs told me that this was a contemptuous answer, that these deputies were of the lowest order of the people, and that I ought by no means to set out until the caciques themselves should come to request me. In consequence of this information, I told the messengers that it was not to such men as them that I should communicate your Majesty's orders; that their caciques themselves would be too highly honoured in being made acquainted with them; and that if, in three days, they did not appear to receive them, and submit themselves, I would come and attack them as rebels, and treat them with the greatest rigour; whereas I would treat them with kindness if they fulfilled their duty.

The next day almost all the caciques came, and said that their reason for not visiting me sooner was, that I was among their enemies, in whose territory they did not consider themselves secure. That they had no doubt of their enemies having endeavoured by false insinuations to prejudice me against them; but that, when I came to their city, I should be convinced of their fidelity and of the falsehood of such suggestions; that they submitted themselves to your Majesty, and from that time should consider themselves as your subjects; that they would always continue so to be, and in every thing conform themselves to the orders which you should be pleased to signify to them.

I resolved to go to Cholula with these caciques,

caciques in order to be in a more favourable situation for pursuing my designs upon Montezuma, and lest a refusal should discover any timidity.

The Tascaltecan were very sorry to see me adopt this resolution. They repeatedly assured me that their enemies were deceiving me, and that, as they had submitted to your Majesty, it was their duty to aid me, and share in my dangers. I desired them not to go with me, as it would not be necessary: but my remonstrances were to no purpose; for more than a hundred thousand effective men accompanied me within two leagues of the city, where with much difficulty, by intreaties and commands, I at length prevailed on them to return; except five or six thousand who continued with me. I halted at this distance, and passed the night by the side of a rivulet, in order to dismiss the greater part of this multi-

tude, who I was fearful would commit some disorders, as well as to avoid entering the city by night. The next day the inhabitants came to meet me, with trumpets and timbrels, and the priests of the several temples, clothed in their dresses of ceremony and singing. In this manner they conducted us to very good quarters, where we were well accommodated, and supplied with provisions, though in a very moderate quantity. On the way I noticed some of the indications of treachery, which the Tascaltecan had mentioned. I perceived that the great road was shut up, that another was opened, which were full of holes, that many of the streets were barricadoed, and that there were scites of stones, on the roofs of the houses, which determined me to keep strictly on my guard.

(To be resumed in a future Number.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FROM THE SHADE OF SHAKSPEARE, TO HIS WORTHY FRIENDS,

On their Commemoration of his Natal Day.

By J. BAILLIE, Esq. of Edinburgh.

FROM fair Elysian fields of purest light,
To where my soaring spirit wing'd its flight;

When conq'ring Death, with his tyrannic sway,

Forc'd my freed soul to find his airy way
Through suns, and moons, and stars, and
worlds on high,

That never met the astronomic eye—
From that immensity of height I see
That love and friendship you evince for me,
And feel it keenly too, which draws me down
To thank my festive friends of high renown;
The sage, heroic bards, whose greatest meed
Are songs of fame, in honour of the dead.
Let no affray in any face appear,—

For, quick as thought, I come to greet you
here;

More rare and subtle than the sunbeams
bright.

And quicker far than darting rays of light,
I just now witness your convivial glee,
Your jocund wit, and generous thoughts of me.
You now commemorate my natal day,
For which my warmest thanks I thus convey,
Through rural bard, rear'd up mid streams and
rills,

The son of Nature, born on Ettrick hills:
His ardent soul glows with poetic fire,—
I taught him how to strike the Muse's lyre;
Sweet are his songs of Ettrick banks and
Tweed,

Of all the pastoral swains he takes the lead;
And W—— bold, of genius bright and mild,
I smil'd upon him ever since a child;
And Burns, to whom such pow'rs of song
were given,

Is taken up to lead a band in Heaven.

I see you pensive rise, and silent stand,
Each man with brimful bumper in his hand,
To drink my mem'ry, and my deathless fame,
And honour pay to my immortal name.

'Tis done,—sit down, and let the glass go
round,

Let wine elate, where love and friendship's
found.

SUPERSTITION:

AN ODE.

Inscribed to the Earl of Donoughmore.

By W. DUCKETT, of Paris.

RAPT into ages past, the Muse,
Triumphant over fate and time,
With independent voice pursues
Crimes sanctified in every clime.
Bold in the cause of Truth, she tears
The mystic veil that Falsehood wears,
And strips the sorc'ress of her art;
Friend to no sect, the bard disdains
The sordid boon that baseness gains,
And lays at Virtue's shrine the incense of the
heart.

Thou imp of fraud, with double face,
Whose features war and peace proclaim!
Thou demon, fruit of dubious race,
That giv'st to crime fair Virtue's name!
In thee the passions take their turns,—
Now Love inspires, now Fury burns,
Now urg'd by impious, blood-stain'd zeal;
In thee each wide extreme we find,
That raises or degrades the mind,—
In either hand thou hold'st the olive and the
steel!

Come, Superstition, stand confess'd,
And in these lines thy features see;
These lines with force, but truth express'd,
The colours and the theme agree!
Come, and behold thy woeful deeds;
See at each vein how Nature bleeds:
No tie, no law, from death can save!

Pierc'd

Pierc'd by the son the father dies,
The son the father's victim lies,
And in the mother's womb the infant finds a
grave!

What woeful cries the desert rend?
What thousands fall untimely slain?
Tyrant! the reeking sword suspend,
A murder'd nation heaps the plain!
Ah! say, why dying millions bleed,
What crime could prompt so foul a deed?
What guilt provok'd the skies?
'Tis Superstition arms the hand,
And scatters death o'er all the land;
'Tis Amran's cruel son, th' affrighted desert
cries.

Fierce as a comet, pois'ning day,
To vex the earth the monster flew,—
War, Discord, Death, led on the way,
Hell's progeny, a horrid crew!
First Discord, deaf to Mercy's cries,
Her arm th' almighty throne defies,
Red with the blood of brothers slain;
Next War, in sanguine robe appears,
Mother of sorrows and of fears!
And, brandishing his dart, Death clos'd the
hideous train!

How trace the mischief in her flight?
Come, Muse, on bolder pinion soar;
The eagle shoots thro' fields of light,
And darts on Ocean's farthest shore!
Now borne on wings of fire they fly,
Wild as the storm that tears the sky,
And blasts and withers with its breath:
The sun a veil of darkness wears,
The guardian spirits quit their spheres,
And Nature cries aloud, "Woe to the sons of
Earth!"

Where Tiber pours his classic urn,
And bathes with pride the Latian shore,
The fiends of hell impatient turn,
And o'er the eternal city soar.
There Chlorus' son the cross display'd,
With prostrate millions round him laid,
Fit instrument of crime they find:
Then, mad with savage joy, they shed
Each noxious influence o'er his head,
And turn the tyrant loose, to persecute
mankind.

Around those fanes, by Virtue rais'd,
Where Love's exstatic transports rung,
Where Friendship's purest incense blaz'd,
And ev'ry lyre to joy was strung:
But oh! how chang'd the blissful scene!
No songs are heard, no lovers seen,
No vows preferr'd with breath of fire!
There Murder lifts the blood-hot steel,
There Torture plies the racking wheel,
And human hecatombs on beds of flames
expire!

Imbolden'd by successful crimes,
New scenes of death the fiend explores;
Beyond the Alps seeks other climes,
And wings her flight to Gallia's shores!
There, in a convent's lewd retreat,
Of each foul passion foulest seat,
The curse of Europe, cries to arms;
Nursing the hell within his breast,
The furious zealot knows no rest,
Besieges ev'ry throne, and ev'ry state alarms!

Pleas'd with the sight, the monster smil'd,
And, smiling, blasted Nature's face;
Then hail'd the holy mischief child,
And, 'midst her sons, assign'd his place,
At Bernard's voice, the frenzy gains
O'er the gay realms where Lewis reigns,
Whom impious folly now adores:
From the rich plains the Rhone divides,
To where the Seine thro' vineyards glides,
The brazen throat of war in horrid dirges
roars!

What gen'rous cause the bosom warms,
Thrills thro' the heart, and fires the
veins?

Does Freedom call her sons to arms,
Or Slav'ry dare to break her chains?
No,—Superstition plies her art,
And pours her poison o'er the heart,
Inflicting deep and deadly wounds;
To ravage Asia, Europe flies,
Her youth with blood the Jordan dyes,
And Oreb's olive mount with cries of war
resounds!

In loftier strains shall I rehearse
The battles fought round Sion's walls?
Or tell, in bold ambitious verse,
How Raymond bleeds, or Dudon falls?
Did Freedom's cause such deeds inspire?
How pleas'd the Muse would strike the lyre,
And call forth all the pow'rs of song!
But Albi's walls demand my strains,
Her victims, her ensanguin'd plains,
And Tarnis swell'd with blood, to my free
Muse belong.

'Tis her's to hold out guilt to shame,
To drag to justice Freedom's foes,
To save the martyr'd patriot's name,
And grant a tear to Virtue's woes:
In conscious independance great,
The Muse shall force the palace gate,
And brand the culprit on the throne;
Her vengeance shall pursue his crimes,
And Truth transmit to latest times
The guilt of Ferdinand,—to kings themselves
unknown.

'Tis her's in forceful lays to sing
The horrors of that guilty day,
When Superstition urg'd a king
The vile assassin's part to play.
By Medicis to murder train'd,
His royal robe with blood all stain'd,
Th' anointed villain aims his blows:
With rapture sees Coligny's head
By ruffian hands in triumph led,
And at his mother's feet the impious offering
throws!

'Tis her's,—but O! my country, say,
Shall he who lives, who breathes for thee,
Whose vows for years provoke the day,
When Erin's sons shall flourish free,—
Shall he thy bleeding bosom bare,
And, dead to filial duty, tear
The wounds by British tyrant's giv'n?
No, Muse, in sorrow veil the lyre,
And let this truth her children fire,
No hope remains for them, but in their hands,
and Heav'n's.

VERSES

ON THE DEATH OF A FEMALE,

WHO, FOR SOME YEARS BEFORE SHE
DIED, WAS CONFINED BY SEVERE
ILLNESS.

*Purpureus veluti cuni flos succisus aratro
Languescit moriens. Virgil.*

WHAT! is the spark of life expir'd?
Has welcome Death confirm'd her
doom?

And has the maid at length retir'd,
So long protracted, to the tomb?

She has—but ah! refrain from grief,
When spirits gain their bless'd abode;
When Hope anticipates relief,
And Resignation points the road.

Death's gloomy terrors lose their force,
When Virtue cheers the parting soul;
And Piety's celestial course
Conspires their influence to control.

'Twas thine, fair maid, in gayest bloom,
When life its vernal beauties gave,
To shed thy blossoms o'er the tomb,
And droop, declining to the grave.

So some fair flow'ret of the lawn
Receives the bounties Nature gives;
And opens to refreshing dawn
Each new-born honour, while it lives.

But, if the frost untimely seize
The tender bud before it blows,
It feels the nipping stern disease,
And, with'ring, sinks to whence it rose.

Though sad Remembrance prompt the sigh,
When Mem'ry turns to former days,
When Friendship form'd the kindred tie,
And Passion shone with brightest rays.

Reflection stops the starting tear,
And Reason lends her pow'rful aid;
Though griev'd at first thy friends appear,
A second thought dispels the shade.

For, when we pause on Death's decree,
The thought must cheer each pensive breast,
That Fate has kindly rescu'd thee,
No longer now with pain oppress'd.

Then let each thankful heart unite,
To hail, with joy, thy blissful seat,
And view, with cheerful eyes, thy flight
To where congenial spirits meet.

Aug. 26.

T. G.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
PHILADELPHIA.

MR. MACLEURE, whose geological observations on North America we published in a late number, has also presented to the Society some observations on the geology of the West India islands; concluding with the following general remarks.

1st. That there is a great similarity in the substances ejected, which are marked by a family feature running through all the rocks, cinders, &c. of the different islands; and it is to be observed that the proportion of cinders, pumice, and other light substances, is much greater than of the solid lavas, which are but thinly scattered: also, that the cinders are always the lowest stratum on a level with the sea; and the masses of solid lava, near that level, repose on a bed of cinders, in every place where I had access to them.

2d. The madrepore and coral rocks, mixed with shells, partly similar to those found at present in the sea, are found in many places alternating with the cinders, and other volcanic rocks, presenting much the appearance of the whole having been ejected from the bottom of the ocean.

3d. The direction of the islands, running from north to south, a little easterly, corresponds with the direction of the strata of those stratified islands, lying to the eastward; such as Barba-

does, St. Bartholomew, &c. which should seem to support the supposition, that the seat of combustion occupies a stratified substance, running parallel to the general stratification of the surrounding rocks.

4th. In all the islands there are one or more soufrieres, all of which form alum rocks, and deposit sulphur; proving that sulphur is one of the ingredients that support the combustion; and perhaps giving strength to the supposition, that whatever may have been the original cause of the combustion, that cause is uniform, and the same through all the islands.

5th. In the late eruption of cinders, there was a great quantity of stones thrown out, exhibiting no appearance of having ever been in a state of fusion, but only roasted by a considerable heat; most of these rocks have every appearance of belonging to the primitive class, by their crystalline structure, and the position of their component parts. From which it would appear reasonable, that the following conjectures may be hazarded:—

1st. That the islands were probably thrown up from the bottom of the ocean.

2d. That the seat of combustion is more probably in a substance stratified, and that sulphur is one of the combustible ingredients.

3d. That the substance so stratified is most probably primitive.

HORTICULTURAL

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This valuable Society has published, among its communications, some comments on the general mode of raising and managing fruit-trees of the nurserymen, by Mr. Joseph Hayward.

In the removal or transplantation of trees, gardeners and nurserymen (says Mr. H.) are generally very careless and inattentive in taking them up, and care not how much the roots are broken or lessened in number, provided they have enough left to keep the tree alive; the consequence is, that, although the branches left on may remain alive, there is so great a deficiency of sap, from the loss of roots, that the vessels cannot be filled the following spring, therefore they contract and become inflexible; and, after one or two seasons, are incapable of extension: so that when, in the course of time, the roots are restored, and the sap supplied in the usual quantity, it is, from being restricted in its former course, impelled through the nearest vertical and accommodating buds that offer.

Hence it will be seen that, in almost all trees trained in the common way, the first branches which were trained in, and are the most horizontal, are the smallest and weakest, and, in consequence, incapable of bringing fruit to perfection; and, as these occupy the best part of the wall, the strongest and most luxuriant shoots, by being trained erect, quickly grow out of bounds, and are annually cut away.

Thus the strength of the tree is wasted, and the continued efforts of Nature to produce fruit, in proportion to the age and capacity of the roots, is obstructed, instead of being forwarded and assisted.

It is this effect that induced the practice of heading back young trees, on transplanting; and, under such circumstances, it is certainly a proper and necessary method.

Trees that are not headed back, after the usual mode of transplantation,—such, for instance, as half-trained, and full-trained trees from the nurserymen, are found to throw out their strongest shoots immediately about the stem or trunk, and, notwithstanding these are removed, this and every other attempt to force the sap into the old branches is vain,—its nature will remain the same; and a vigorous head cannot be restored but by a removal of the old branches. This shews the impropriety of the pre-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 317.

sent practice of heading back and training trees in the nursery-ground.

As it is a general custom for those who plant fruit-trees to rely on the nurseryman for the production of their plants, it becomes an object of the greatest importance to enquire, how far their general practice is adapted to public utility. And I feel no hesitation in stating, that this business is conducted upon such imperfect principles, that it is almost impossible to find one plant in twenty that is worth transplanting. It is obvious that, unless the original plan or foundation be good, a perfect superstructure cannot be raised.

From the deformity and disorder produced in the nursery-ground, almost all our gardens and orchards exhibit in their trees a complete contrast to the beautiful simplicity and bountiful produce provided for by Nature. Before, therefore, any thing like perfection can be attained by the gardener, a reformation must take place in the practice of the nurseryman.

The first operations of the nurseryman I will consider to be, the transplanting his stocks for engrafting and budding; and, in performing this, his only object is, that they grow and produce some kindly-luxuriant branches: but as to how or where, or in what manner either these or the roots may grow, he is perfectly indifferent.

Whether the bud or graft produces one or more shoots it matters not, the whole are cut off short, or, as it is termed, headed back, the following winter; and such as accidentally produce four or five branches, so placed as to be fastened, to form a flat side, are fixed to stakes or a wall, in the form they are usually trained; and, as if further to insure premature old age, decrepitude, and deformity, they are afterwards several times taken up, and transplanted in the same careless manner.

The roots are broken or cut off at random, and generally either diminished more than one-half, or they are doubled back and distorted; and, if there be enough left to keep the plant alive, it is thought quite sufficient; and, by these means, the appearance of blossoms and fruit being prematurely produced, those stunted and deformed plants are sold as half or full-trained trees for four times the price of others; and, when sold, they are again taken up, and the roots treated and diminished in the same careless manner.

I i

Miller,

Miller, Forsyth, Knight, and others, uniformly direct that trees from the nursery-ground be cut down, or headed back, to two or three eyes, the next spring after planting; and, with such plants as are here described, there cannot be a better mode of treatment: but this is evidently losing time, and wasting its produce.

Whenever the roots of a tree are diminished on transplantation, the supply of sap must be proportionally lessened; for, if the branches of a tree, under such circumstances, are left at full length, the sap-vessels, for want of a due quantity to distend them, become bark-bound and inflexible; and, when the roots are restored, and furnish a luxuriant quantity of sap, this, from being obstructed in its former channels, forms new ones, through the buds that offer the most perpendicular position, next the stem or trunk; and, although these shoots may be rubbed off, still they form again in the same place, and it will be in vain to attempt supporting the original branches.

A regular head cannot be formed but by a removal of the entire old one; and frequently the vessels of the trunk itself become so fixed and stubborn in the bark, and particularly in standards, as to force the sap out into luxuriant branches near the root.

It has often been made a question, and a subject for argument, whether it is better to transplant from a rich to a poor soil, or the reverse; but, as the transplanting from a rich to a poor soil, even were the roots entire, must cause the bark or sap-vessels to contract, for want of the usual supply of food, and be productive of the same consequences as curtailing the root, the doubt is easily solved.

It may further be remarked, (says Mr. H.) that, however diminutive a plant may be from poverty, provided the vessels have always been free from contraction, they will readily expand through all the usual channels, and receive, and regularly dispose of, every additional supply of sap, however great it may be.

The same ingenious writer has communicated another paper on Soils, and the preparation of beds or borders for Fruit-trees.

When (says he) the soil of a garden, wherein fruit-trees are to be planted, is not naturally conformable or congenial to the first principle, it must be made so.

The forming new beds or borders will perhaps be thought too troublesome and expensive: but it is of the utmost importance in determining the future produce of the trees; and it should be considered that this first expense is not like common manuring,—it will never require to be repeated; and, although at first it may appear great, yet, if it be divided, and placed to the account of so many years, as its profitable effects will be experienced, it will bear no comparison with every other expense attending the planting and training trees.

As to any particular form or substance of which walls for sustaining fruit-trees should be built, I do not consider it of any very material consequence: it however is of material importance, that the top of the wall be so formed as to throw off water; for otherwise it will generally be damp, which renders the trees unhealthy; and, when the substance against which the branches are fixed is dry, the temperature on all sides will be more equal.

In preparing beds or borders, due attention must be paid both to the soil and subsoil, as each equally affects the health and fruitfulness of trees; and, principally, as it retains or discharges water,—stagnant water being at all times particularly detrimental to the fructification of trees.

If the elevation and composition of the substratum be such as to prevent a lodgment of water, and the soil on the surface be a good working loam, it will require little or no alteration, and the trees may be planted in it from nine to twelve inches deep: but, if the situation be low and wet, or the substratum of a nature to retain water, means must be taken to prevent the roots from running into it.

In the first place, therefore, where the situation will admit of it, drains must be made to take off and prevent stagnant water: but, if this cannot be done, the borders must be raised above it; and, in either case, a sound bottom or substratum must be formed, at the depth of eighteen inches, or two feet, of such materials as will prevent the roots from penetrating, or water from rising through it; and this must be laid sufficiently shelving to admit water to drain off: and along the edge of the border a drain should be made to carry away the superfluous water; and this may be done by removing the upper soil to the proper depth, and making a stratum of chalk, lime-

lime-stone, or lime rubbish, or either mixed with ashes, well forced together. Or a more effectual method will be, to form a kind of floor with stone or bricks; but, in this case, the joints must be well closed with hard binding mortar or cement,—as otherwise the roots will penetrate, and render the defence ineffectual.

For peaches, nectarines, &c. a border of ten or twelve feet wide will generally prove sufficient.

In cases where the soil has been too close and retentive, and the roots apt to grow deep, I have found the following composition and formation of beds or borders most effectually to answer the desired purpose.

On the substratum lay a stratum of six inches of the common soil of the garden, and then form a stratum of about six inches for the roots to run and repose in, composed of two-third parts of fine drift sand, (the scrapings of a public road, that has been made or repaired with flints, I have found to answer best,) and one third-part of rich vegetable mould, well mixed together; and the better way to perform this, is first to lay on about three inches of the composition, and on this place the roots

of the plant, and over them spread the other three inches; and cover the whole down with from nine to twelve inches of the common soil of the place.

Where it is not found necessary to form an artificial substratum, it will be sufficient to remove the soil to the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, and there form the stratum of the roots, covering it down with a foot or nine inches of the common soil.

This composition or principle of forming borders will prove, (Mr. H. observes) in every respect, conformable to the nature and supply of the food of plants, and their consequent growth, as before explained; and, if it be desirable to force the trees to a luxurious growth, they may be supplied with manure in any quantity; by placing it on the surface of the border, whence it will be carried within reach of the roots, in its proper state, water, and the injurious effect of a too great detention of moisture consequent on placing dung in contact with the roots, will be avoided; and, by forming borders shallow, and placing the roots at a short distance from the surface, trees may be kept fruitful, and within a very narrow space.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MANY patents have, within these few years, been taken out for Kitchen Ranges; but, as all such apparatus is complicated, and the several patents required the introduction of a copper-plate, or series of plates, we have hitherto forbore to notice their details.

We have, however, been favoured with the use of a plate; and, as we have lately insisted on the importance of the agency of steam for all domestic purposes of propagating heat, we think this a proper season to bring the improved kitchen range under the notice of our readers.

THE ANNEXED PLATE is intended to represent a material improvement in the boiler attached to the kitchen range, manufactured by Mr. James Walker, 41, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and it explains the various purposes to which it can be applied, without consuming more fuel, or requiring more attention, than a common range. The superiority of this boiler to all others, for the same purposes, will be made evident by inspecting the plan. It occupies the whole of the left-hand side of the range,

and also the back, both forming one entire vessel; so that a quantity of water is always kept boiling when there is a fire in the range, by the superfluous heat that would otherwise be applied only to the back; and also, by this means, a very considerable expense is saved, as the additional consumption of fuel, by flues, is thus rendered unnecessary. As all others have either a copper or iron plate boiler at the back of the range only, the water cannot be made even warm without a large portion of additional fuel; for, in this case, flues will be necessary, and besides this, the heat is drawn off from the front of the fire, which prevents meat from roasting without a constant supply of fresh coals. On the contrary, with Mr. Walker's boiler, a flue can scarcely ever be wanted, except it be to supply an adjoining bath, or the washing troughs. A large quantity of boiling water, constantly ready for use, is certainly a valuable acquisition to all families for various purposes; it has even been found particularly serviceable in cases of sudden illness, when a bath has been required in the middle

of the night, as the boiler retains its heat for at least seven hours after the fire is extinguished. And, as the pipes will convey the steam to any part of the house for heating the sitting-rooms and the bath, or for any other purpose for which steam may be wanted, it is evident that this is the most convenient and economical plan for the application of heat to domestic uses that has yet been invented.

To Mr. P. H. CLAY, of London; for a new Combination of Machinery, for the Purpose of repairing and improving Turnpike and other Roads and Highways, and preserving the same in good Order.

This invention consists *first* of a plough made with two shares; one to fill the right side of the material thrown out of the rut again into it, and the other the material on the left side, and by adding an additional plough, making it a double one to plough in a double set of ruts (such as are usual on the bye-roads where there is in general a horse track in the centre), at the rate of from twelve to fourteen miles per day.

Secondly, of a harrow, which is intended to scarify the uneven parts of any road, leaving it even after the operation, previous to the use of the great roller.

Thirdly, of a gravel cart, which is fixed upon a roller to carry gravel or other material used in the repairs of roads, and deposit it where it is necessary; the great advantage being that it improves the road it passes over, and will be particularly useful in districts where material is scarce; whereas the present mode of carrying it in carts with narrow wheels destroys the road it passes over.

Fourthly, of a large roller, which, with the carriage over it, empty or filled with gravel or other material, may be made to press upon the road any weight, from six to twenty tons, and, by being used frequently, will press the moisture to the surface, and admit the sun and air to act upon it, at the same time pressing down the loose material, and making the road more even immediately after the plough has been at work on any road.

The roller, moveable frame, and winch, are old in form, and consequently not claimed as new invention, but as a new application of them to the present purpose. The great roller is similar to the one under the gravel cart, only

heavier and of larger dimensions, the body same size but no shuttles, weight six tons, four feet and a half diameter; the body strong to hold any weight, and set upon a frame sufficiently high to admit a break made of elm nine inches wide, four inches and a half thick between it and the roller. The break is connected by a shackle fixed to a spending on the shafts before, and fastened behind by a screw in the centre of the spending, to lay more or less pressure upon the roller going down hill; the scraper for this roller is fixed on the shafts before. The great roller is old in itself in form, but heavier than ever used before; it is new in its application to public roads, the carriage over it is new, also the break to stop it.

To Mr. BENJAMIN COOK, of Birmingham, Gilt Toy-maker; for an improved Method of making and constructing Rollers or Cylinders.

Instead of hollow rollers or cylinders, now used for printing of calicos, cottons, &c. made entirely of copper, Mr. Cook's improved method is as follows: he makes his rollers or cylinders, either hollow or solid, of cast iron or wrought or hammered iron, of such sizes as he finds convenient; which cast iron, or wrought or hammered iron rollers or cylinders, he places within cylinders of copper, brass, or a mixture of copper, brass, or other metals; which outside cylinders of copper, brass, or mixture of copper, brass, or other metals, he compresses upon the inside cylinder of cast iron, or wrought or hammered iron, by passing them through holes in a draw plate, or otherwise as he finds convenient; which compressed cylinders when engraved, or otherwise finished, &c. will (he says) be found useful for printing linens, calicos, cottons, woollens, paper, or any other article that may be embossed, printed upon, or ornamented, by means of rollers or cylinders.

The advantages of this invention are, that the cheap metal of iron is so intimately combined with other more valuable metals, that both become identified as one, so that rollers or cylinders, made under this patent, will cost the manufacturer only perhaps half the price of those in present use, and at the same time be found more valuable, inasmuch as they will admit the engraving, &c. to be obliterated and renewed twice or thrice; and, when the outside cylinder of copper is worn out, the inside cylinder of iron may always be covered again at a very

very small expense, thereby preventing that great loss which the manufacturer now experiences, in being obliged to dispose of his old worn-out rollers at the price of old copper.

List of New Patents granted by the French Government in 1817.

- ABELLARD, Paris; for an apparatus to cool liquids, called *refrigerant*.
- ADAM, Montpellier; for a new distilling apparatus.
- ALLEAU, Beauvois-sur-Niott; for a new distilling apparatus for alcohol.
- ALIX, Paris; process for making wigs unalterable by wet.
- BANCEL, St. Chaumont; process for making ribbons and other silk stuffs in two lifts, and to dye them between the first and second lift.
- BANSE, Lyons; mechanism adapted to the clapper of the silk loom, to confine the play of the shuttles.
- BECK, Paris; for a new tailor's measure, called *Longimetre*.
- BERETTA, Paris; process to make paper with the residue of potatoes, after the pulp is extracted.
- BERTIN, Bordeaux; machine to evaporate syrup and other liquids, under forty degrees of Reaumur's thermometer.
- VALLADE and RUGGIN, Paris; for a machine called *Saut de Niagara*.
- BONNET DE COUTZ, Bordeaux; for a machine to cleanse rivers.
- DE CAVALLON, Paris; for a process to revive animal and vegetable black as well as that obtained from the residue of Prussian blue.
- CHATELAIN, Paris; for a machine to send down and bring up the sledges on artificial mountains.
- CULHAT, Lyons; process for making steel teeth for oval combs.
- DALMAS, Castelnau-dary; machine to accelerate the motion of mills by the application of fire.
- DARCET, Paris; for a process to extract gelatine from bones.
- DECHATEAU, Vaugirard; for a process to prepare an alimentary substance called *Sopa d'Olla*.
- DELVAU, Paris; process for making leather tubes without seams, to cover the cotton-spinners rollers.
- DEMARQUET, Bordeaux; machine for weaving four pieces of stuff at once, by means of treadles, that send the shuttles aloft.
- DESFONES, Paris; process to prepare the down for hat-making.
- DESVIGNES, Paris; for a process to paint, gild, and engrave glass, crystal, alabaster, and porcelain.
- DUROCHES, Nantes; for a process to refine common salt, as also the muriate of soda.
- DUFORT, Paris; for a method to make boot and shoe stocks in leather.
- DUNANGE, Versailles; for a process to make plushy silk hats.
- DUPLAT, Paris; for a model of inodorous water-closets.
- FESQUET, Nismes; process for manufacturing plain and clouded silks, called by him *Astracan Velvets*.
- FROGIER, Paris; process for heating the boilers of fire-pumps, with great economy of fuel.
- FROMONT, Paris; process for manufacturing a new kind of lawn and gauze in cotton, silk, gold, or silver.
- GALLOIS, Rouen; for a frame to shear cloth, set in motion without wind or water-mill.
- GIRAUD, Paris; for an apparatus called *Fumifuge*.
- GUILLON, Paris; a new process for refining sugar.
- HARDACRE, Paris; for a composition to pay ships cordage and wheel-work with, called by him *Anti-Attrition*.
- HENRIEUX, Paris; for an *Aréometre-thermomètre*, or comparative liquor-prover.
- JERNSTED, Dinan; process to preserve objects made with linen and hemp from putrefaction.
- JOMARD DE SAVERNE, Paris; process for distilling a drink called *Quas*, or *Kaliske*.
- LANDRIEU, Louviers; process for constructing a machine to replace all now set in motion by water, or any force whatever.
- LOUIS, Amiens; process to weave woollen carpets, double web and double side.
- LEMIRE, *pere et fils*, Clairvaux; for a process to convert brittle cast metal to soft iron.
- MACHON, *pere et fils*, Le Grande Serre; for mechanic combs or rakes, to pull up weeds.
- MAIZIERE, Rouen; for a machine capable of doubling the force of all others used in manufactories.
- MARGUERITE, Paris; for a process to plate thimbles with pure silver.
- NAVIER, *fils*, Peronne; for a windmill with horizontal wings.
- PEURIERE, St. Etienne; for a double-barrel gun, primed with sur-oxigene powder.
- PILLET DE BEAUMONT, Paris; for an establishment called *Aërial Promenade*.
- PETET, Lyons; for an apparatus to grind corn without wind or water.
- SAILLANT, Paris; for a process to make snuff-boxes plated in gold or silver.
- SEVENNE, Paris; for a machine to shear cloth and other stuffs.
- TERNAUX *et fils*, Paris; for manufacturing women's hats with cotton tape.
- TOURASSE, Paris; process for constructing wooden screws.
- VERNED, Paris; for globes in glass or crystal, unpolished, adapted to air-lamps, exhibiting the greatest variety of painted subjects.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 58th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SIXTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LIV. To grant certain Rates, Duties, and Taxes in Ireland, in respect of Fire Hearths, Windows, Male Servants, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, in lieu of former Rates, Duties, and Taxes thereon; and to provide for the Payment thereof to the Collectors of Excise; and for the more effectual accounting for the same.—June 1.

Cap. LV. To continue, until the Fifth Day of July 1819, Two Acts of the Fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty, for repealing the Duties of Customs on Madder imported into Great Britain, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof.—June 1.

Cap. LVI. To make perpetual an Act of the Forty-sixth Year of his present Majesty, for granting an additional Bounty on the Exportation of the Silk Manufactures of Great Britain.—June 1.

Cap. LVII. To amend an Act of the Fifty-fifth Year of his present Majesty, for granting Duties of Excise in Ireland upon certain Licences, and for securing the Payment of such Duties and the regulating the issuing of such Licences.—June 1.

Cap. LVIII. To defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent Expences, of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain; and for granting Allowances in certain cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of Militia, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March 1819.—June 1.

Cap. LIX. For defraying, until the Twenty-fifth Day of June 1819, the Charge of the Pay and Clothing of the Militia of Ireland; and for making Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers of the said Militia during Peace.—June 1.

Cap. LX. To continue, until Three Months after the ceasing of any Restriction imposed on the Bank of England from issuing Cash in Payment, the several Acts for confirming and continuing the restrictions on Payments in Cash by the Bank of Ireland.—June 1.

Cap. LXI. For the better Accommodation of his Majesty's Packets within the Harbour on the North Side of the Hill of Bowth, and for the better Regulation of the Shipping therein.—June 1.

Cap. LXII. To continue, until the 1st of August, 1819, two Acts of his present Majesty, allowing the bringing

of Coals, Culm, and Cinders, to London and Westminster.—June 1.

Cap. LXIII. To revive and continue, until the 25th of March, 1819, an Act made in the 49th year of his present Majesty, to permit the Importation of Tobacco from any Place whatever.—June 3.

Cap. LXIV. To make further Regulations respecting the Payment of Navy Prize Money, and to authorize the Governors of Greenwich Hospital to pay over certain Shares of Prize Money due to Russian Seamen to his Excellency the Russian Ambassador.—June 3.

Cap. LXV. For repealing the Duties of Excise on Verjuice and Vinegar, and granting other Duties in lieu thereof; and for more effectually securing the Duties of Excise on Vinegar or Acetous Acid.—June 3.

Cap. LXVI. To empower any three or more of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to exercise all the Powers and Authorities given to the said Commissioners by any Act or Acts of Parliament.—June 3.

Cap. LXVII. To provide for the more deliberate Investigation of Presentments to be made by Grand Juries for Roads and Public Works in Ireland, and for accounting for Money raised by such Presentments.—June 3.

Cap. LXVIII. To repeal so much of an Act passed in Ireland, in the 9th year of the Reign of Queen Anne, intitled, "An Act for taking away the Benefit of Clergy in certain Cases, and for taking away the Book in all Cases, and for repealing Part of the Statute for transporting Felons; as takes away the Benefit of Clergy from Persons stealing Privily from the Person of another; and more effectually to prevent the Crime of Larceny from the Person.—June 3.

Privately stealing from the person of another, to be punished with transportation or imprisonment.

Cap. LXIX. An Act for the Regulation of Parish Vestries.—June 3.

Three days' notice to be given of vestries, by publication in the church, and affixing on the church door.

Chairman to have the casting vote.—Minutes to be entered and signed.

In all such vestries, every inhabitant present, who shall, by the last rate which shall have been made for the relief of the poor, have been assessed and charged upon or in respect of any annual rent, profit

profit, or value, not amounting to fifty pounds, shall have and be entitled to give one vote and no more; and every inhabitant there present, who shall in such last rate have been assessed or charged upon or in respect of any annual rent or rents, profit or value, amounting to fifty pounds or upwards (whether in one or in more than one sum or charge), shall have and be entitled to give one vote for every twenty-five pounds of annual rent, profit, and value upon or in respect of which he shall have been assessed or charged in such last rate, so nevertheless that no inhabitant shall be entitled to give more than six votes; and in cases where two or more of the inhabitants present shall be jointly rated, each of them shall be entitled to vote according to the proportion and amount which shall be borne by him of the joint charge; and where one only of the persons jointly rated shall attend, he shall be entitled to vote according to and in respect of the whole of the joint charge.

Inhabitants coming into a parish since the last rate may vote.

Inhabitants refusing payment of rates to be excluded from vestries.

This Act not to alter the time for holding vestries specially directed; nor to affect special vestries.

Not to extend to London, nor to Southwark; and to extend only to England and Wales.

Cap. LXX. *For repealing such Parts of several Acts as allow pecuniary and other Rewards on the Conviction of Persons for Highway Robbery, and other Crimes and Offences; and for facilitating the Means of prosecuting Persons accused of Felony and other Offences.*—June 3.

So much of recited Acts as directs payment of rewards on conviction of certain crimes repealed.

Certificates granted under 10 and 11 W. 3. c. 23. not to be transferrable saving to the executors of persons killed by robbers, &c.

The court empowered to order payment of expences of prosecution by the sheriff of the county.

From and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom any person shall be prosecuted or tried for any grand or petit larceny or other felony, and every such court is hereby authorised and empowered,

at the request of the prosecutor, or any other person or persons who shall become bound in any recognizance to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, to prosecute or give evidence, or who shall be subpoenaed to give evidence, against any person or persons accused of any grand or petit larceny or other felony, and who shall appear to prosecute and give evidence, or who shall appear to the said court to have been active in the apprehension of any person or persons accused of any of the offences in the said herein-before recited Acts mentioned, or any of them, to order the sheriff or treasurer of the county in which the offence shall have been committed to pay unto such prosecutor and witnesses, and person or persons concerned in such apprehension as aforesaid, respectively, as herein-after mentioned, as well the costs, charges, and expences which such prosecutor shall be put to in preferring the indictment or indictments against the person or persons so accused, as also such sum and sums of money as to the said court shall seem reasonable and sufficient to reimburse such prosecutor and witnesses, and person or persons concerned in such apprehension as aforesaid, for the expences they shall have been put severally to in attending before the grand jury to prefer such indictment or indictments, and in otherwise carrying on such prosecution, and also compensate such prosecutor and witnesses, and person or persons concerned in such apprehension as aforesaid, respectively, for their loss of time and trouble in such apprehension and prosecution as aforesaid.

The order for costs to be made by the clerk of assize, and to be paid by the treasurer of the county.

Notices by 25 G. 2. c. 36. directed to be given to constables in certain cases, to be given also to the overseers of the poor who are to prosecute.

No person or persons shall be entitled to any such costs or expences for attending the court, unless he or they shall have been bound by recognizance, or have previously received a subpoena to attend the same, or a written notice for that purpose from the prosecutor, his agent, or his attorney.

In places which do not contribute to the county rate, and have no public stock, a separate rate to be levied for the purposes of this Act.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

* * Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 20th of the month.

A WELL-WRITTEN volume has appeared under the title of, *Considerations on the English Bankrupt Laws*; but, unhappily, it is the production of a lawyer,

and therefore unlikely to contain legislative views of a liberal or philosophical character. Men involved in the routine of professional practice are incapable of
viewing

viewing the totality of their subject at a proper focal distance. Lawyers also look habitually on the illiberal side of a question; and, in the case of the Bankrupt Laws, all the mischiefs have been generated by illiberal regulations. No laws can be effective or binding on those who have equal capacities with the law-makers, unless they are just and liberal in their operation. The Bankrupt Laws are on a false principle from beginning to end; and, we fear, they are not likely to be mended by those who at present have presumed to institute inquiry, or to give evidence in regard to them. A debt incurred which cannot be paid is a private wrong, a question of *meum* and *tuum*, with which the laws ought merely for purposes of regulation to be allowed to interfere. At present, however, the law steps in and prevents adjustment; it destroys the established affinity of the debtor and creditor; it separates their common interest; it treats the unwary or unfortunate as criminals; it admits of no honourable retreat; it robs all; it punishes all; and it enriches merely its own agents. The remedy is simple, and has often been published in this Miscellany; but the lawyers in the legislature are unfortunately an overmatch for the laymen, and common sense on this subject, as on many others, must, perhaps for years, submit to be nonsuited.

Mr. SQUIRE, of Epping, well known to the readers of the Monthly Magazine for his accurate astronomical calculations, has produced a *Grammar of the Elements of Astronomy*, for the use of schools. It is adapted to the Interrogative System, and is the most embellished book on that science that has appeared. A better proof of the interest excited by Mr. Squire's work cannot, perhaps, be adduced, than the fact, that one of those compilers who *condescend* to imitate the literary plans of others, has already announced another work having the same object; and, by *forging* a similar title page, and *counterfeiting* the binding and general appearance of Mr. Squire's book, he may probably be able to impose his imitation on many unwary persons. Whenever such literary frauds succeed, which happily is not often the case, the fault is rather in the negligent morality of the public, and of the bookselling trade, than in the poor man, whose moral feelings being absorbed by his necessities, he does not scruple, for a subsistence, to assume the garb of another.

Books begin to increase on the subject of America. The past month has produced several, and some of them are possessed of considerable interest. Among them we must name, as the first in originality and authenticity, if not in the fulness of its details, Mr. COBBETT's *Year's Residence*. The first part only has been published, containing a daily journal, and a disquisition on the culture of *Ruga Baga*. Besides this work, Mr. JOHN PALMER has published a *Journal of Travels in the United States of North America, and in Lower Canada, performed in the year 1817*; which contains some interesting particulars relative to the prices of land and provisions; and a considerable portion of entertaining anecdotes; forming altogether a body of useful information concerning a large portion of America.

Another volume has appeared, entitled, *Travels through the United States of America, in the years 1806-7, and 1809, 10, and 11*; by JOHN MELLISH. This work also includes the author's passage betwixt America and Britain, with an account of his travels through various parts of Britain, Ireland, and Canada. It is by no means a profound or philosophical work; and, if we are to judge from Mr. Mellish's description of our own country, of the accuracy or usefulness of his remarks on America, we cannot highly estimate his work.

And a very useful volume has been published by Mr. HONE, under the title of *the Emigrant's Guide*, by Mr. HODDITCH. It affords some useful hints to such of our countrymen as are led by choice, or compelled by necessity, to become settlers in America. How deeply it is to be regretted, that no means are adopted so to increase small farms, and so to cultivate all waste lands, as that our industrious and enterprising cultivators should be kept at home, instead of being obliged to seek productive employment in America.

In addition to these works, descriptive of American localities, a convenient small volume has appeared, under the name of *the American Negociator*; consisting of tables, calculations, and copies of laws, illustrating the monied and present commercial relations of the United States with all parts of the world. It appears to be compiled with care, and to be well adapted to the desk of the English merchant.

Of SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS's new *Theory of the Causes of Material Phenomena*,

nomena, which he refers to the sole agency of *motion*, it would not become us to speak. The present generation of philosophers will probably cling to their favourite Trinity of attraction, projection, and vacuum, because the greater the mystery, the greater is the merit of faith. His essays have, however, been quickly translated into French, and have appeared at Paris, specially dedicated to the Institute.*

Mr. D. H. SIMONS has published a *Warning to Britons* against the improvident speculation of going to South America for the purpose of making their fortunes in the cause of liberty. Mr. S. seems not aware that liberty, like religion, requires its martyrs. His zeal has evidently not qualified him to obtain a crown of glory, for he speaks with complacency of *the cause of royalty* and of the bloody deeds of the mercenaries of Ferdinand.

Mr. H. MOORE has done justice to the picturesque scenery in the vicinity of Matlock, in an embellished volume, which will form an agreeable companion to the numerous visitors of that favourite watering-place.

The Supplement to the Pharmacopœias, by Mr. S. F. GRAY, forms a volume the most comprehensively useful that we recollect to have met with. It ought to be seen behind the counter of every druggist; to constitute an essential part of every medical library; and also to be found in every family where the domestic doctress exhibits her pretensions. It appears to be executed throughout with a degree of care and accuracy commensurate with the importance of those qualities in a book of this description.

Mr. SOUTER'S *Catalogue of Books*, adapted to *Parochial Libraries*, accompanied by *Rules, Regulations, and Observations*, will be acceptable to philanthropists of all parties.

Among the scientific novelties has appeared, *the System of the Weather of the British Islands discovered in 1816 and 1817, from a Journal commencing 1802*; by Lieut. G. MACKENZIE: in which is attempted to be shewn that the general characters and phenomena of every year have a succession and

recurrence, regulated after the manner explained in the system published. The winds he distributes into eastwardly and westwardly, and under them comprises the intermediate north and south; and he endeavours to prove that their excess over, or deficiency under, an average rate, follows a regular order or progression; and, after a cycle or period of fifty-four years, returns to the same point. On the prevalence of the wind in either quarter, he imagines the remaining phenomena chiefly to depend: but that prevalence is the only thing in future seasons he has ventured to anticipate with any apparent confidence, or on which there is any plausible appearance in his system. On the whole, it appears, that the period of his observation (fourteen years) is much too short; the mode of registering the observations without instruments much too uncertain; and of fixing the average wind, on which the results almost entirely depend, much too doubtful and arbitrary,—to warrant any of the inferences drawn. Nor do we think his method of explanation the most lucid and skillful.

The acrimony which the Bishop of St. David's has displayed towards the Unitarians, has excited a degree of attention to their tenets which they might not otherwise have obtained, and has, in consequence, been a powerful means of increasing their numbers and spreading their congregations over the empire. This reaction is manifested in Capt. Gifford's *Remonstrances of a Unitarian*, addressed to the worthy bishop. This captain of the Royal Navy proves that he can write as well as fight; and, in truth, we have seldom read a more able polemical tract. If the authority of the New Testament is admitted by the disputants, Capt. G. adduces the following summary of its doctrines.

"Those passages in the New Testament, in which the FATHER is styled ONE or ONLY GOD, are, in number, seventeen.

"Those passages where he is styled GOD, absolutely, by way of eminence and supremacy, are, in number, 320.

"Those passages where he is styled GOD, with peculiarly high titles and epithets, or attributes, are, in number, 105.

"Those passages wherein it is declared that all prayers and praises ought to be offered to HIM, and that every thing ought to be ultimately directed to HIS honour and glory, are, in number, ninety.

"The passages wherein the SON is declared, positively and by the clearest implication, to be SUBORDINATE TO THE FATHER, deriving his being from Him, re-

K k

ceiving

* Some early copies, by an inadvertency of the printer, were delivered, with an incongruity of persons in the third page of the preface. The intelligent reader will, however, easily discover and correct the error with his pen.

ceiving from Him his divine power, and acting in all things wholly according to the will of the Father, are, in number, above 300.

"Jesus Christ is eighty-five times called the Son of Man; and, still further, he is about seventy times called a man. Thirty years after the resurrection of Jesus, there are 150 pledges given by his Apostles, that his nature was that of a man.

"Of 1300 passages in the New Testament, wherein the word God is mentioned, not one of them necessarily implies a plurality of persons.

"Now let us see, (says Capt. G.) how the case will stand, by drawing a parallel of like authority from Scripture, in favour of the Trinity.

"Texts wherein God is spoken of as three distinct equal Persons or Beings, and yet but one Being or Person,—not one.

"Texts in which God is spoken of as three, and yet but one, but affording no authority as to their perfect equality, are, in number, one. And this only one is proved by Sir Isaac Newton, Professor Porson, Griesbach, and other learned men, to be spurious; and is now generally admitted to be so.

"Texts in which it is argued that the three Persons of the Trinity are spoken of, are, in number, one.* And this text is wholly silent as to the requisite distinction of their perfect equality and perfect unity."

Mr. BROUGHAM has addressed an exceedingly interesting letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, exposing the official chicanery by which his enquiries, relative to the abuses of public charities have been baffled. As one sentiment of indignation pervades the country on this subject, Mr. Brougham's pamphlet is likely to be generally read; but we feel it our duty to lay the following striking paragraphs before our readers.

"Skilful professional men assisted me in preparing the bill for inquiring into the abuse of charitable funds; it underwent a minute discussion above stairs; it was then communicated to his Majesty's ministers and to the law officers of the crown; and, as there was reason to apprehend that the principal opposition to it would be made in the Lords, it was submitted to the highest legal authority in that House, as well as to the Secretary of State for the home department, to whose province, I was informed, the subject in an especial manner appertained. About ten weeks elapsed from its introduction to the passing of the Act; the whole time being occupied in discussing its provisions, and in altering almost every part of them again and again. I believe it was printed not fewer than six times.

* Matt. xxviii. 19.

"As the bill at first stood, the commissioners were to be named in it. The ministers proposed that the appointment should be vested in the crown; that is, in themselves. To this important alteration the Committee, with extreme reluctance, submitted rather than assented. We were aware that upon the fitness of the persons selected to carry on the enquiry its success mainly depended. We had before us the examples of the commissions of public accounts, and of naval and military inquiry, from which the country had derived the most signal benefits, chiefly, as we conceived, because the acts establishing those boards had nominated the members who were to form them. No private selection of commissioners, how conscientiously soever it might be performed, could give the same security against improper or inefficient appointments.

"The next change of importance related to the quorum. The whole excellence of the measure consisted in the ambulatory nature of the board; because, beside the great saving of expence, unless the commissioners repaired to the spot, it was quite vain to expect an effectual investigation of the various particulars relating to local abuses. But, as the performance of this duty would be both cumbrous and endless, if the whole commissioners were to go round the country in a body, it was provided that they should divide themselves into bodies of two each, and that four boards should thus, at the same time, carry on the inquiry, with an expedition greatly accelerated, and with a salutary rivalry among themselves. The ministers in the House of Lords changed the quorum from two to three, and left the whole number of commissioners eight, as before; thus reducing the number of boards from four to two, and leaving two commissioners wholly unemployed. As it is perfectly well known, even to beginners in arithmetic, that eight is not divisible by three, I am reduced to the necessity of suspecting that the authors of this change have no serious intention that the board shall ever be divided at all; and that they mean to make the commissioners proceed by written interrogatories sent to different parts of the country. It is already stated out of doors that such a plan has been formed; I can only say, that it must render the whole inquiry a perfect mockery; and the labours of the last session, for the correction of abuses, will have ended in adding one of peculiar grossness to the former number, by the creation of about a dozen sinecure places."

"*Les Jeunes Vendées*," by the late Mde. Bernard, is an amusing and interesting tale for youth; and gives some fine traits of the French character during the Vendean war. Liberality of sentiment,

ment, sound morality, and a peculiar naïveté in style and manner, distinguish this little volume.

The Memoirs of the Count de las Casas, with its documents, are genuine; and no work could be calculated to excite a more lively interest in every English breast. We hope the amiable author will not fail to apply in November to the Court of King's Bench for a criminal information against the governor of the Cape, for his questionable use of power; and the new Parliament will also, we trust, do justice to the little-minded minister, and his worthy myrmidons of St. Helena and elsewhere.

ALGEBRA.

ESSAYS on the Combinatorial Analysis; shewing its application to the most useful and interesting problems of Algebra, in the multiplication, division, extraction of roots, &c.; by Peter Nicholson. 8vo. 16s.

ANTIQUITIES.

Cathedral Antiquities of England; by John Britton, F.S.A. No. XVII.—being No. III. of York Cathedral. 4to. 12s.—imp. 4to. 1l.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Anderson and Chace's Catalogue of Books in Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, Botany, &c. &c.

BIOGRAPHY.

A new edition of President Edwards' Life of the late Rev. David Brainerd, missionary to the Indians, from the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge. 8vo. 12s.

The Life of Count Las Casas, communicated by himself: containing authentic details respecting the voyage to, the residence and manner of living, and the treatment, of Bonaparte at St. Helena, &c. &c.

Anecdotes of the Court and Family of Napoleon Bonaparte; by the Countess de ***; in French and English. 10s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

The American Negotiator; consisting of Tables of Exchange of the United States, calculated from one cent up to one thousand dollars, and equated with the currencies of Great Britain, Ireland, France, &c.; by the editor of Mortimer's Dictionary. 18mo. 4s.

EDUCATION.

A Grammar of Rhetoric and Polite Literature, for the use of schools and private teachers; by Alexander Jamieson. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Juvenile Geography, in verse; by J. Bissett, of Leamington Spa. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

A Greek Tree, or Skeleton of Verbs: demonstrating the dependencies of their

several parts, &c.; by Mr. John Tilt, of Brighton. 5s.

A Critical Grammar of the French and English Languages, with Tabular Elucidations: calculated to aid the English student in the acquirement of the niceties of the French language, and to give the French scholar a knowledge of the English tongue; by W. Hodgson. 12mo. 9s.

The Literary and Scientific Pursuits which are encouraged and enforced in the University of Cambridge, briefly described and vindicated: with various notes; by the Rev. L. Wainewright. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

British Gallery of Pictures, first series; by W. Votley, esq. F.S.A. No. LXIV. 4to. 10s. 6d.—folio, 21s.

Elements of Anatomy: designed for the use of students in the Fine Arts; by J. R. Sharpe. royal 8vo. 10s.

A History of the Rise and Progress of Music, theoretical and practical; by G. Jones. 15s. plain plates,—1l. 1s. coloured.

GEOGRAPHY.

A Complete Survey of Scripture Geography: containing an historical account of primitive nations, and of all countries and people mentioned in sacred history; by Thomas Heming. Illustrated by a superb and accurate set of maps, and a chart of the world. 3l. 10s.

HISTORY.

Letters from St. Helena, in continuation of the Letters from the Cape of Good Hope; with an appendix, containing the clandestine letter to Lucien Bonaparte from Las Casas; also his letter to Lord Bathurst. 8vo. 8s.

Naval Chronology of Great Britain, or an Historical Account of Maritime Events, with engravings; by J. Ralfe. Part IV. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LAW.

A Practical Treatise on the Law relative to the Foreign and Domestic Commerce of Great Britain; by J. Chitty, esq. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 3l. 5s.

A Practical Treatise on the Criminal Law: adapted to the use of the profession, magistrates, and private gentlemen; by Jos. Chitty, esq. 4 vols. royal 8vo. 4l. 4s.

A Letter to a Surrogate: containing a summary of the laws relating to marriage-licences, with suggestions; by John S. Hardy. 8vo. 1s.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, in Trinity Term, 58 George III. 1818; by R. V. Barnewall, and E. H. Alderson, Vol. I. Part IV. royal 8vo. 7s.

Criminal Trials; illustrative of the Tale entitled, the Heart of Mid Lothian. 8s.

MEDICINE.

A Manual of Practical Anatomy, for the use of students engaged in dissections; by Edward Stanley, assistant surgeon and demonstrator

demonstrator of anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 12mo.

Practical Researches on the Nature, Cure, and Prevention of Gout; by James Johnson. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

A Succinct Account of the Contagious Fever of this Country, as exemplified in the Epidemic now prevailing in London; by Thomas Bateman, M.D. &c. 8vo. 6s.

Directions for the Treatment of Persons who have taken Poison, and those in a State of Suspended Animation; by M. P. Orfila. 12mo.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions; with plates. Vol. IX. Part I. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

General Views relating to the Stomach, its Fabric and Functions; by J. C. Speer, M.D. 8vo. 5s.

Surgical Observations, being a quarterly Report of Cases in Surgery; by Charles Bell. Part I. Vol. II. 6s.

Surgical Essays; by Astley Cooper, F.R.S. with thirteen engravings. Part I. 10s. 6d.

The Art of Preserving the Feet, or Practical Observations on the Prevention and Cure of Corns, Bunnions, &c. 5s. 6d.

Observations on the different Kinds of Small Pox, and especially on that which sometimes follows Vaccination; illustrated by a number of Cases; by Alex. Munro, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

The Emigrant's Guide to the United States of America, economical and political; by Robt. Holditch, esq. 4s. 6d.

El Espanol Constitucional; o Miscellanea de Politica, Ciencias Y artes Literatura. No. I. 8vo. 3s.

No. I. of the Provincial Magazine.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A Compendium of Zoology: being a description of more than three hundred animals, with wood engravings. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The System of the Weather of the British Islands, discovered in 1816 and 1817; from a Journal commencing November 1802; by Lieut. Geo. Mackenzie, R.P.M. 4to. 1l. 1s.

NOVELS.

No. I. of a new edition of Smollett's Novels; 18mo. with plates; commencing with Peregrine Pickle. 1s.

The Cumberland Cottager; a story, founded on facts, by Miss Broderich. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

PHILOLOGY.

A new Irish-English Dictionary, with a compendious Irish Grammar; by Edward O'Reilly, esq. 2l. 2s.—fine 2l. 12s. 6d.

POETRY.

Poetry and Tales, in Verse; by Mrs. Annas Lamont; foolscap. 8vo. 6s.

Johnny Newcome in the Navy; a poem, in four cantos, with notes. Part I. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Revenge Defeated and Self-punished; a dramatic poem. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Poems, by Mrs. Brooke. 12mo. 7s.

Kleist's Vernal Seasons, a poem, after the manner of Thomson: second edition, translated from the German. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

POLITICS.

An Essay on Money, by C. R. Princep, esq.

Parliamentary Debates, from the year 1803 to the present time: forming a continuation of the work entitled, the Parliamentary History of England, from the earliest period to the year 1803; by J. C. Hansard.

A Letter addressed to the Proprietors of the Bank of England, on the Division of the Surplus Profits of that Corporation; by C. Arnot, solicitor.

A Letter to Sir S. Romilly, M.P. from H. Brougham, M.P. on the Abuse of Charitable Funds. 8vo. 4s.

THEOLOGY.

Lectures on the Principal Evidences and the several Dispensations of Revealed Religion; by W. Roby. 8vo. 5s.

Sermons on Various Occasions; by the Rev. James Knight, M.A. 8vo. 7s.

Observations on the Doctrine, Discipline, and Manners, of the Wesleyan Methodists, and also of the Evangelical Party; by the Rev. L. Wainwright, A.M. &c. 8vo. 6s.

Sermons, in which the connexion is traced between a belief in the truths of Revelation and the character, comfort, &c. of Christians; by the Rev. Miles Jackson, of Leeds. 8vo. 12s.

Sermons, on several subjects and occasions; by W. Hett, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

A Plain Answer to the important Question, What must I do to be saved? With an earnest and affectionate address to the reader; by the Rev. Joseph Freeston. 8vo.

Sermons selected from the MSS. of the late Rev. E. Robson, M.A. Vicar of Orston, by the Rev. H. C. O'Donnoghue, A.M. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Lester's Illustration of London, with sixty-four plates, and a letter-press description. Vol. I. 8vo.

The Visitor's New Guide to the Spa of Leamington Priors, and its Vicinity; including sketches of Warwick, &c.; by W. T. Moncrieff, with map and plan. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The Panorama of Paris and its Environs: with thirty-one plates, descriptive of as many striking public Edifices; second edition. 32mo. 4s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Year's Residence in the United States of America; by W. Cobbett. Part I. 6s.

Caution to Continental Travellers; by the Rev. J. W. Cunningham. 3s. 6d.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

History of the Rise and Progress of Music, Theoretical and Practical; by G. Jones, 4to. 15s.

THIS volume consists of an abridgment of Hawkins, Burney, and other writers, and constitutes the article music in the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*. It is, throughout, executed with care, and the compilation has evidently been made by one who understands the science, and who is acquainted with the species of information desirable to the amateur. The intelligence respecting ancient and modern musical instruments is correct and gratifying; and the graphic illustrations (except the vulgar frontispiece) are executed in a superior style. All their several scales are given, and the curious will not fail to peruse this portion of the work with much pleasure, and with no inconsiderable degree of instruction.

"There's not a Joy this World can give." A Ballad, written by Lord Byron. Composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 2s.

Sir John Stevenson has displayed in this ballad (in length, five verses,) much of that taste and feeling which pervades the generality of his amatory melodies. The ideas are elegant in themselves, graceful by their relative disposition, and affectingly expressive of the noble author's sense. The words are said to have been given to the publisher through the hands of Mr. Moore. They were certainly a munificent present; and Mr. Power could not better express his gratitude than by putting them in the hands of such a composer as Sir J. Stevenson.

A Sonata (No. 2,) for the Piano-forte, and Violoncello obligato, or Violin obligato; dedicated to Miss Georgiana Mordaunt. Composed by C. F. Eley. 4s.

This (Mr. Eley's fifteenth work,) is a tasteful and well-studied production. It comprises three movements; an *Allegro Moderato*, in common time of four crotchets; an *Andante Grazioso*, in six quavers; and a *Rondo alla Walzer*, in three quavers. The subjects of these are pleasingly conceived, and their treatment exhibits boldness, relieved by grace and tenderness; and delicacy opposed to spirit and hilarity. The accompaniments are ably adjusted, and in every bar display the real master; though, perhaps, not always without the alloy of betraying a little of the affectation of learning. We wish the engraving had been more correct. The

misplaced sharp in the twenty-seventh bar of the bass of the first movement is dreadful.

Celebrated Song in the Opera of Zuma. Arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte; by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

The melody now before us is that of the admired Marsellois Hymn. As a theme for piano-forte variations, it is judiciously chosen. The passages, in themselves plain and simple, offer scope for diversification and embellishment; and Mr. Parry has, with ability, availed himself of the opportunity to exercise his imagination. We are sorry to observe, that the variations are only three in number. The subject would have well admitted a much greater latitude of treatment; and Mr. P. by what he has done, convinces us how much more he could have effectuated, had he adopted a more extended plan.

"Fly to the Desert." The words from "Lulla Rookh;" written by Thomas Moore, esq. The Music composed by Lord Burghersh. 2s.

Whatever of value there is in this production will be found in the words, which largely partake of the excellence by which the bulk of Mr. Moore's poetry is distinguished. The melody, if melody we can call an unmeaning and ill-connected string of passages, is quaint and affected; the accompaniment devoid of taste and design; and the bass just such a series of *tonics* and *dominants* as would be perfectly natural and appropriate from the pen of a young school-musicianess, or any young lady whose head has not been fatigued with the study of thorough-bass, or theory of harmonical combination.

Four favorite Airs, arranged with Variations for the Harp; by P. Dalvimare. 3s. 6d.

The four Airs here selected by Mr. Dalvimare are a *Pas de trois*, in Achille et Deidamie; a Duett, in La Clemenza di Tito; a Quartetto, by Winter; and an anonymous Polonoise. With respect to this choice, we cannot but approve of Mr. D.'s judgment. Nothing can be more beautifully simple than the first subject; indeed, we scarcely recollect another instance of so much effect produced by so few notes. The second is honorable even to the muse of Mozart; and the third and fourth themes are, at least, graceful and attractive. Of the variations, we can with justice say, that they are fanciful and ingenious. The execution is, in general, of a nature

to improve the finger, and not unfrequently, a spark of native talent shines amid the splendor borrowed from the original themes, and evinces abilities adequate to the higher efforts.

"Oh! thou art All to me, Love." Sung by Mr. Braham, in the Comic Opera of Narensky, on the Road to Yaroslaff; at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. Composed by Mr. Braham. 2s.

Mr. Braham, in this air, has aimed at and attained a degree of natural ease, smoothness, and delicacy, which strongly invite the attention, flatter the ear, and excite the tenderness of sentiment which forms the object of the words. The poetry (by Charles Brown, esq.) is conceived with passion, and expressed with force. The similes of "The Village Swain" are as charac-

teristic as beautiful; and the metre is not only faultless, but remarkably free and flowing.

Overture to the Historical Drama of Charles in the Royal Oak; composed and dedicated to Miss E. O. Smith, by John Parry. 2s.

This overture, in which is introduced the popular air of "Over the water to Charley," is of a cast and character perfectly suitable to the little drama for which it was produced. The introductory movement is light and brief; and the second is formed of the air already named, so variegated and amplified as to very properly constitute the body of a theatrical overture: and it is but justice to say, that much credit is due to Mr. Parry for having turned the air of an ancient ballad to so good an account.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

COUNT VOLNEY, author of the celebrated "Meditations on the Ruins of Empires," which have been popular in nearly all printed languages, has, for many years, been engaged upon an important work on History. It bears for its title, *Modern Researches on Ancient History*; and, having recently appeared at Paris, a translation, made under the superintendence of the author, is printing in London, and will speedily be published. The work is written in the highly-finished and philosophical style of Count Volney, and abounds in original reflections, made in a manner all his own; while it exhibits a learned comparison of ancient authorities, and the most curious chronological calculations. It may be satisfactory to many admirers of this writer to know, that, under the Bourbon government, he has been called to the Chamber of Peers, and continues a member of the Institute; and that he lives in high respectability in Paris, enjoying vigorous health and mental energy at seventy.

Count V. has also been lately engaged in revising a new edition of his "Ruins," in French and English; the latter being executed under his own eye, by the pen of the equally celebrated Joel Barlow.

The past summer has been the hottest and driest in every part of Europe that has been remembered, and it has completely falsified the vain speculations of those theorists who argued, from the fact of a few cold seasons, that the temperature of the earth had changed. The peculiar heat to which we allude com-

menced on the 24th of May, and continued with no material alteration till the 8th of Sept. During this period of 108 days, there was rain in London but twenty-five times; and, for the most part, the atmosphere was cloudless. The thermometer averaged in the last eight days of May, 57.5°; throughout June, 66.04°; throughout July, 68.81°; throughout August, 63.84°; and, in the first eight days of September, 62.56°: giving an average for the hot season of 61.35°. The hottest days were—June 12th and 13th, 85°; July 24th, 91.5°; and August 5th and 6th, 88.5°. For the sake of comparison, we have annexed the average heat of the same number of days for the following years:—

1818.....61.35°	1808.....61.88°
1817.....57.05	1805.....59.73
1816.....59.47	1800.....60.78
1815.....61.13	1795.....59.31
1810.....60.18	1790.....58.54

Some of the London Newspapers within the month have remarked on the high price of books, and have printed an obsolete and absurd clause of an old statute, as a practical means by which they may be cheapened. But we will take the liberty of assigning a reason for the dearness of books, with which these writers cannot be ignorant, though it serves their purpose to keep it out of sight. That cause is the enormous expense of advertising, owing to the multiplicity of Newspapers, and to the extortions which the publishers of books are the victims, particularly on the part of the very paper which has been forward

ward in accusing publishers of extortion. To make a book known in England, it is necessary to advertise it at least six times in ten London Newspapers, besides the advertisements on the covers of Magazines and Reviews, without reckoning the two hundred provincial papers. The most moderate course of advertising costs at least 30*l.*; and a liberal one from 30*l.* to 200*l.* Therefore, if either of these sums are to be added to the necessary cost of an edition of 250, 500, or 1000 copies, a sufficient cause of the high price of books is apparent; and it is evidently the Newspaper proprietors, and the revenue, which profit chiefly by new publications. In France, these things are managed better. The French Newspapers do not receive advertisements; but they insert, free of cost, a liberal critique, or analysis, of every new book, on being presented with two copies,—one for the proprietor and one for the writer of the article. If, therefore, the Newspaper proprietor who has attacked the publishers of London, and his brethren, will adopt the plan of the French journalists, and thus advertise new publications *gratuitously*, we take it on ourselves to assert, that books may in consequence be lowered in price from 25 to 50 per cent.

A very extraordinary discovery of curiosities, literary, political, and historical, was lately made at Rome, by Dr. R. WATSON, author of the *Lives of Fletcher and Gordon*. This gentleman went to Italy to search for any manuscripts or reliques of the House of Stuart, which might have been left in the hands of strangers by the last survivors of that illustrious family. After much trouble, he discovered that the executor of the executor of the Cardinal York, or Henry IX, as he is often called, was in possession of a vast collection of papers, on which he placed so little value, that he suffered them to remain in a garret without windows, exposed to every shower of rain. He, therefore, readily sold the whole to Dr. W. who took possession of them, and removed them in carts to his own apartments, where they were seen by many distinguished English visitors in Rome. Dr. W. employed some time in assorting and arranging them, and he found that they consisted of nearly 400,000 separate articles; of which about 250,000 were possessed of various degrees of interest. Among these were nearly 100 original letters of Fenelon, many letters

of Bolingbroke, Pope, Swift, Atterbury, and other English writers; and a series of letters, continued through a period of nearly 100 years, of every potentate and statesman in Europe, and of most of the English nobility. The contents of many of these documents were of the most extraordinary character, developing the plans which were adopted at different times for the restoration of the Stuarts, and the names of the promoters and partizans in Britain and abroad. Of course, the contents excited much interest in Rome, and the Papal government took alarm in regard to the exposure of its own projects and policy. Dr. W. was in consequence sent for by the Papal secretary of state, who, from overtures to re-purchase, adopted threats; and, finally, took forcible possession of the whole, and put the worthy owner under arrest. He appealed, in vain, to the British resident and ministers, who appeared covertly to take part with the Papal government; and it appears, that, after the Pope's ministers had duly examined the whole, they caused a tender to be made of them to the Regent of England; and a British frigate was actually sent to convey them to England! Accordingly, they are now in Carlton-house, and Dr. W. who, on being enlarged at Rome, set off for England to reclaim them, has obtained some temporary recompence. A commission has been appointed to investigate his further Claims, and it is to be supposed that, however they were overruled by arbitrary power in Rome, they will be duly respected in England. It would be indeed a new era, if any power in England were superior to Dr. W.'s plain right to the papers, or to some equivalent, with which he may admit he is fully satisfied.

We learn that the same gentleman, in the course of his researches on the above subject, met with another curiosity which, to the literary world, will be not less interesting. This was a copy of the Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, which was brought from Scotland by one of the noble families who emigrated after the attempt in 1715. The manuscript is, therefore, anterior to that date; and it contains not only the originals of Macpherson's translations, but many originals, not in Macpherson's edition. There can, therefore, be no longer any doubt, but that Mr. Macpherson was the able translator of poems long known in Scotland, and not the inventor of them,

them, as many credulous persons have supposed.

A book-seller announces himself to be in possession of a manuscript volume, containing the juvenile unpublished poetry of our illustrious THOMSON, in his own hand. Whatever may be their merit, they cannot fail to be received with great interest by the public, as reliques of one of the first of poets, whose good principles endear him to every friend of liberty. This discovery, as well as that of Dr. Watson, named in the previous paragraphs, prove how many precious reliques still exist in private collections; and how numerous are the privations of curiosity owing to the apathy, ignorance, or want of taste, of their possessors. We need not repeat to our friends the pleasure which we always feel in becoming the means of laying such curiosities before the world; nor express our anxiety to be favoured with notices of such discoveries, and with copies of the originals, as often as convenient.

Dr. BOSTOCK will shortly publish an account of the History and present State of Galvanism.

Miss HURTON is preparing an important work, under the title of the *Tour of Africa*. It will contain a concise account of all the countries in that quarter of the world, hitherto visited by Europeans, with details of the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

Lieut. ELMHIRST is about to publish, *Occurrences during a six Months' Residence in the Province of Calabria Ulterior*.

An Account of the Life, Ministry, and Writings, of the Rev. John Fawcett, D.D. fifty-four years minister of the gospel at Waingate and Hebden-bridge, near Halifax, will be shortly published by his son.

Mr. G. RUSSELL has circulated the prospectus of a *Tour through Sicily in the Year 1815*. This tour was performed in company with M. Fromm, one of the judges in the duchy of Mecklenburgh; Dr. Förster, of Berlin; and Dr. Kephallides, of Breslau, — gentlemen possessing considerable literary attainments.

In the course of November will be published the third and concluding volume of ARCHDEACON COXE's *Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough*.

A descriptive poem, called *NIGHT*, by M. E. ELLIOT, jun. will shortly appear. It is an attempt to paint the

scenery of night, as connected with great and interesting events.

A *Second Memoir on Babylon*, containing an enquiry into the correspondence between the ancient descriptions of Babylon and the remains still visible on the site; by C. J. RICH, esq. will be published shortly. Also, a third edition of the first *Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon*.

Mr. SOUTHEY has nearly ready for publication, *Memoirs of the Life of John Wesley*, the founder of the English Methodists. It will be printed in two volumes octavo, and be illustrated by portraits of Wesley and Whitfield.

Prince Chilia, a satirical history of all nations in the world, after the manner of Swift's *Gulliver*, by TOM BROWN, will appear in a few days.

An interesting volume will be published in October, entitled, *Sketches of America*, being the narrative of a journey of more than five thousand miles through the Eastern and Western States; contained in eight reports, addressed to the thirty-nine English families who deputed the author, in June 1817, to ascertain whether any and what part of the United States would be suitable for their residence; by Mr. H. B. FEARON.

An octavo volume of *Essays on the Elements of Geology* is in the press.

In a few days will be published, a *Narrative of the Wreck of the Ship Oswego*, on the coast of South Barbary, and of the sufferings of the master and the crew while in bondage among the Arabs; by Mr. JUDAH PADDOCK, her late master.

A work, called the *Child's Introduction to Thorough Bass*, in conversations between a mother and a daughter of ten years old, is in preparation.

A new novel, from the pen of Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, author of "*the Knight of St. John*," &c. will appear shortly, entitled *the Fast of St. Magdalen*.

A *History of Greenland* is preparing for the press, containing a description of the country and its inhabitants, together with an account of the missions of the United Brethren in that country, from the German of Crantz. The former part will also comprehend valuable details of the original discovery and colonization of Greenland by the Norwegians, the vain attempts made by the English, Danes, and others, to explore the east coast, along with a succinct narrative of the partially successful mission

mission at Gattthaab. As an appendix to the whole, will be added, a continuation of the History of the Mission of the Brethren down to the present time, comprising a period of about eighty years. The work will be accompanied with supplementary notes from authentic sources, including interesting notices of Labrador.

The usual lectures at the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital will be given as follows:—

Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER and Mr. HENRY CLINE.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER.

The winter course of lectures of the Medical School of Guy's Hospital, will commence the 2d of October, viz.—

Practice of Medicine, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY.

Chemistry, by Dr. MARCET.

Experimental Philosophy, by Dr. EVANS.

Theory of Medicine and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON.

Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON and Dr. BLUNDELL.

Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. BELL.

J. C. CARPUE, F.R.S. will commence his Anatomical Lectures on Thursday, the 1st of October.

Dr. CLUTTERBUCK will begin his autumn Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Chemistry, on Friday, Oct. 2, 1818.

Mr. TAUNTON's winter Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, will commence on Saturday, October 3.

Dr. RAMSBOTHAM will begin his Lectures on the Science and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday Oct. 5, at eleven o'clock.

Mr. MACKENZIE's winter Course of Lectures on the Diseases of the Eye commences on Monday, the 5th of October.

Dr. J. B. DAVIS will commence his next Course of Lectures on that branch of the practice of medicine which relates to the Diseases and Medicinal Management of Children and Young Persons, early in the ensuing month.

Dr. DAVIS will commence his winter Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and on the Diseases of

MONTHLY MAG. No. 317.

Women and Children, on Monday, the 5th of October.

Dr. CLOUGH will commence his autumnal Course of Lectures on Midwifery, on Monday, the 5th of October.

Mr. GUTHRIE will commence his winter Course of Lectures on Surgery, on Monday, October 5.

Dr. GEO. GREGORY and Dr. CLOVES will begin their first Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, on Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Mr. BANKS, teacher of composition, will commence a Philosophical Course of Instruction on the first of October. It will comprehend inquiries concerning the origin and progress of language in general, an analysis of the English tongue, of the intellectual powers, of the principles of reasoning, and of those of composition.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Bath, is preparing a volume for the press, which will contain every important transaction of the Regency from the year 1811 to the last dissolution of Parliament.

A new and improved edition is just ready of the London Dispensatory; containing the elements and practice of materia medica and pharmacy, with a translation of the last editions of the Pharmacopœias of the London, the Edinburgh, and the Dublin Colleges of Physicians; by A. T. THOMSON, F.L.S. &c.

The fourth part of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* will appear in the course of the present month.

A Year and a Day, a novel, in two volumes, is printing by Madame PANACHE, author of "Manners."

A work on the Simplicity and Ingenuity of the Evidence in favour of the Miracles recorded in the Gospels, contrasted with the best and most striking wonders of the Christian Church in the succeeding centuries, is printing by the Rev. WM. FAULKNER, A.M.

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER will shortly publish, an enlarged edition of his Lectures on the Principles and Institutions of the Catholic Religion.

Sketches of the Philosophy of Life are printing, by SIR C. MORGAN, M.D.

Dr. ARMSTRONG is preparing new editions, considerably improved, of his three works on Scarlet Fever, &c. Typhus Fever, and Puerperal Fever.

Dr. HENRY is printing a new and improved edition of his valuable Elements of Chemistry.

A philosophical romance, called Charenton, or the Follies of the Age, translated

lated from the French of M. LOURDOUEIX, will soon appear. Charenton is a well-known establishment near Paris for insane persons. Some supposed inhabitants of it are the author's *dramatis personæ*. The work gives a view of the political state of France, and of its parties.

The Iron Mask, a poem, is preparing for publication, by the author of "the Recluse of the Pyrenees."

A new edition is in the press, of Gumal and Lina, or the African Children, translated from the French by S. B. MOENS.

A novel, entitled the Mock Moralist, or a Dressing for Dissenters, is announced.

Recollections of Japan, by Captain GOLOWNIN, author of Narrative of a 'Three Years' Captivity in that Country, is printing, with an introduction, containing a chronological account of the several voyages undertaken to Japan, from the first period of European intercourse with that country.

The third edition is nearly ready for publication of a Treatise on some practical Points relating to the Diseases of the Eye; by the late J. C. SAUNDERS.

A volume of Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints; by Mr. B. C. BRODIE, will immediately be published.

Mr. JAMES, French teacher of Derby, has in the press, a Diagram of the French Language.

Miss RENON, of Landsdown Crescent, Bath, has furnished an elegant and interesting poem, in several cantos, under the title of the "Temple of Truth."

The proprietors of the London Medical and Physical Journal, announce an engagement with two additional editors—Dr. THOMAS PARKINSON, for the medical department, and Mr. WM. HUTCHINSON, for the surgical department; who have formed new and extensive connexions with the most eminent men in the profession, as well in England, as in France, Germany, and the United States.

A treatise is printing on the patent moveable Axles, elucidating the great advantages obtained by them; accompanied by numerous documents of approbation.

A novel, in three volumes, entitled, "Lamioli," from the pen of C. F. WIELES, esq. may be expected in November.

A work on the origin of carriages and vehicles, by J. C. GOSIZROT, of Munich, with 104 engravings, representing the various vehicles as used by the Greeks and Romans; in 2 vols. 4to. has been imported within the month.

Mr. MATTHEW THOMAS, an American, has invented a method by a contrivance of leverage, to propel almost all portable bodies with extraordinary ease and facility. Every portable body to which this contrivance may be correctly applied, will, it is said, be propelled with as much ease by one horse, as by two horses without its application. He intends to apply it to Mr. Wood's plough, which he has brought from America, for the purpose of introducing here, as it is said to be the best plough extant, both for cheapness and mathematical adjustment.

We think it a tribute due to the merit and originality of Mr. J. C. LOUDON, to refer our readers to his valuable papers on the use of STEAM, which, within a few months, he has printed in this miscellany. They were not particularly noticed in the paragraph in the Varieties of August 1, because we considered them, in an especial manner, before our readers.

The comparative receipts of Drury-Lane Theatre, for a given series of years, was lately given in a Report of the General Committee.

Boxes, first price, 6s.—Second, 5s.			
Seasons.	No. nights.	Receipts.	Nightly average.
1803-4	119	50,327	255
1804-5	201	59,278	294
1805-6	200	57,129	280
1806-7	200	47,464	276
1807-8	200	49,792	249
1808-9	115	38,221	200

Burnt 24th of Feb. 1809.

Receipts of the present Theatre.

Boxes, first price, 7s.—Second, 5s. 6d.			
Seasons.	No. nights.	Receipts.	Nightly average.
1812-13	204	75,534	370
1813-14	235	68,329	290
1814-15	225	67,418	269
1815-16	218	58,117	266
1816-17	203	41,075	197
1817-18	119	41,066	205

The editor of the last edition of MORTIMER'S Commercial Dictionary, of the work called "Universal Commerce," and of some other publications, has in the press, a work entitled "Foreign Exchanges," which is to consist of a complete set of tables of exchanges, calculated from the lowest to the highest course of exchange; and from a penny to a thousand pounds sterling. It will shew, at one view, any sum of foreign money reduced into British

British sterling, and British money into foreign. This work, which is about to be published by subscription, has long been a desideratum in commercial literature.

M. DUPIN, a French traveller, has examined and published a description of the principal military establishments in England, viz. Woolwich, Portsmouth, Chatham, &c. The great laboratory and military manufactory of the state is at Woolwich, in which arsenal are more than 10,000 cannon, besides a vast number of mortars, and other species of artillery. Portsmouth and Chatham are fortified, but offer nothing in this respect worthy of remark. The steam-engine and the hydraulic press are at present (he says) the principal moving powers employed in England; and it is not without surprise that we see engines performing the work of 200 or 300 horses without confusion and without noise. The hydraulic press of Pascal, brought to perfection by Bramah, was found during the late war to be eminently serviceable in reducing the bulk of hay, and of stores and equipments of various kinds. The application of rockets to military purposes is not considered by M. Dupin as of much importance; but the effect of the Shrapnel shells is acknowledged by him to be most formidable.

FRANCE.

A steam-boat has been built on the Garonne, under the superintendence of Mr. Church, the American consul; it carries passengers with success from Bordeaux to Pauillac and Toulouse. Other steam-boats are building on various rivers of France.

The Memoirs of the Abbé Georgel, in six volumes, 8vo. are in the press. They are expected to throw considerable light on the religious and political history of the last fifty years. This celebrated jesuit relates in them, it is said, impartially, the history of the destruction of his order; and, as ambassador to several foreign courts from Louis XV. and XVI. he furnishes curious and important details on the predisposing causes which have exhibited such wonderful effects during the last thirty years. His memoirs and observations come down to the period of his death in 1804. The work is in French, but undoubtedly it will, when finished, appear also in an English dress.

GERMANY.

The Journal of Travels in part of Germany and Italy in 1804, 5, and 6, by the COUNTESS DE MEDEM, sister-in-law

of the Duchess of Cumberland, is in the press; the Countess de Medem is the Madame de Stael of Germany.

A very extraordinary volume will soon make its appearance under the title of *Oudine*, by the BARON DE MOTTE FOUGUL, in the Prussian service.

The first number of a work, called the "Annals of Literature," has lately been published at Vienna. GENTZ has a long and laboured article in it on the liberty of the press, in which he endeavours to prove, that its free and unrestrained exercise is injurious to the people of England! It is unfortunate for this description of works that nobody reads them. They enjoy a forced circulation—are distributed *gratuitously* and extensively—and it is a sign of loyalty to have them in a library—but the leaves generally remain uncut, unless performed by servants! Such, at best, is the case with the Quarterly Review and other works of equal baseness and servility in England.

It is said, that a nephew of Dr. YOUNG, the author of *Night Thoughts*, &c. now resides at Munich, where he has lived nearly forty years. He there teaches the English language, and has a small stipend from the King of Bavaria, as a sort of professor in the college at Munich.

UNITED STATES.

There are thirteen newspaper establishments in the state of Vermont, issuing weekly papers, of which seven are republican, five federal, and one religious.

Mr. Porter, proprietor of the American side of the Falls of Niagara, having purchased Goat Island, which divides the falls, has constructed a bridge thirty-four rods in length, founded on fourteen piers; and it is his intention to cultivate this enchanting island, and erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of strangers and others, who desire to have a new view of one of the grandest curiosities of nature. The island contains about eighty acres of land, is about 100 rods wide, but at the lower end between the falls it is only ninety rods.

The Medical Repository, begun in New York during 1798, has proceeded as far as the nineteenth volume. Since the death of Dr. MITCHILL's first colleagues, Elihu H. Smith and Edward Miller, he has been assisted in the editorial labour by Samuel Akerby and Felix Pascalis. It has always been a great Magazine of intelligence, particularly

ticularly in relation to American occurrences in medicine, and the auxiliary sciences.

A society has lately been incorporated in New York, under the title of the "Lycaum of Natural History." It has already made considerable progress in forming a Museum. It contains the skeleton of the Mastadon, or American Mammoth, which Dr. MITCHELL assisted in disinterring at Chester, fifty-four miles from the city of New York, about a year ago. Since that time, the remains of another individual of this species have been found in a marsh, only thirty-two miles north. The society has also received a Bison-hide, or, as it is here called, a Buffaloe-robe, curiously adorned with paintings. It came from the High Missouri, and is supposed to be a specimen of the symbolical writing, or hieroglyphic characters, of the tribe where it was executed. It, probably, deserves to be ranked with the Mexican paintings, celebrated by Robertson and Clavigero.

Professor JAMESON's edition of the Chevalier Cuvier's "Theory of the Earth," has undergone an impression here; by Messrs. Thirk and Mercein. To increase the interest of the publication, Dr. MITCHELL has been induced to write an article on the geology of North America. It extends to about a hundred pages, and is illustrated by almost twenty figures.

Mr. PHILLIPS's "Treatise on Mineralogy" has likewise been printed in New York. For this, Dr. Mitchell has been induced to prepare notes, designating many American species of minerals, with their localities. The reader of this edition will, consequently, possess the New York additions to the London text.

A Chinese merchant, PUNQUA WING-CHONG, of Canton, was lately in New York. The Tuscarora natives, who saw him, were so struck with his physiognomy, that they insisted he was *one of their people*. They made earnest inquiry who he was, and were astonished on being told, that he was a Chinese. Such is the physiognomical resemblance of these races of Americans and Asiatics.

AFRICA.

The following letter to Col. Schmaltz, administrator at Senegal, relative to the Education of the Black Children is highly interesting.

COLONEL,

The school of St. Louis, at Senegal, is in full activity; already twenty-five chil-

dren, free slaves, negroes, or mulattos, instruct each other mutually. The strictest order is preserved, they are under the conduct of one master, and there are prospects of speedy civilization. I can at least affirm, that all the children who attend the school of St. Louis give proofs of strong memory, with judgment proportioned to the progress they have made in study, and I think two years will complete their elementary course. When that is finished, several amongst them will be capable of superintending similar establishments; at all events they will be more intelligent citizens, better agriculturists, and more expert workmen than their forefathers.

As you asked for detailed information respecting the progress of my school, I here give it in a manner sufficiently exact to enable you to judge both of the advantages it is capable of producing and the money it costs.

On the 6th of March, 1817, according to your orders, I rented an apartment fit for the school, and advertised it. Next day I had seven scholars, fit for learning to write letters upon sand; at the end of eight days, four of the seven had quitted the alphabet and were able to write and read syllables.

To give you an idea of the facility with which the young Africans learn, I shall state a fact. A black boy, not quite eleven years of age, learned the alphabet in two days. On the evening of the third day he could pronounce the syllables of the second class; and in fifteen days could read the words without spelling. That boy has now been six months, can read well, knows the elements of grammar, and the four first rules of arithmetic.

It is a curious fact, and creditable to the Africans, that many of the syllables, taken separately, had obscene meanings. The children refused to read till I had struck out all the indecent syllables. This shews that, notwithstanding their ignorance, the African children have a greater degree of modesty than Europeans.

Though the school-room was sufficient for two hundred scholars, for several months I had only thirty; but, having resolved to give pecuniary rewards, I soon had plenty of scholars, and saw these schools shut up that had been opened by some young clerks, on purpose to rival and discredit my establishment.

Of thirty scholars, whom I had in the first month, nineteen are in the eighth class, six in the seventh, and five in the sixth. Those in the two latter classes read well, and can calculate as far as division, inclusively; and they write in a manner that surprises the best writers in the town. The children in the eighth class understand arithmetic, French grammar, and geography.

The

The distribution is as follows:—

The first class tracing letters on sand, and learning to pronounce the sounds of the letters. The second, syllables of two letters. The third, syllables and words of three letters. The fourth, short words and three syllables. The fifth read sentences of words of one syllable. The sixth read the New Testament and easy sentences. The seventh read the Bible of Lacy. The eighth read grammar, geography, write on paper, &c.

Each class is under a learner, who is called a monitor; and, generally, there are two or three monitors for each class, who teach alternately, under the inspection of the general monitor, who acts directly under the master. The monitors who distinguish themselves have a premium of two sols a-week; and those who are not monitors have three or four centimes, according to their progress. These rewards amount to about four franks a-month. The great room, where are the first seven classes, costs sixty franks a month; and the smaller one, for the eighth class, thirty-six franks; so that the whole expense of the school, without including the payment of the master, will be twelve hundred franks a year.

The school is open from seven in the morning till six in the evening, and I allow no play-days but on Sundays and festivals. Though this is great confinement for my-

self, yet my desire to justify the trust reposed in me, and prevent the children from running about the streets, has made me prefer this mode. At twelve, the children who have not brought their dinner with them return home, and come back to school without delay, and all must be ready to be called over at one o'clock, and those who are not, lose their recompense; from one to two they amuse themselves, but they are occupied in conversing about or repeating what they have learned, or telling short stories, reading fables, &c. by which means most of them in the seventh and eighth classes can translate the Fables of La Fontaine; at half past four the lessons terminate, and the master converses with them on different subjects, such as excite curiosity or emulation, and lead to a knowledge of the laws of Nature, &c. At six there are prayers, and then the labours of the day are finished.

I have no corporal punishment, a system of recompense and privation answers a much better purpose. Such, Colonel, is the order I have established in the school at Senegal, in the capital of the colony. That my plan may be beneficial to the inhabitants of Africa, and agreeable to the government I serve, is the sincere wish of, &c. &c.

(Signed)

DARD.

St. Louis; Dec. 18, 1817.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

AFFECTIONS of the skin, as well as those of the stomach and bowels, are, in some measure, incident to the present season of the year; and, than the rationale and management of these affections, nothing in the whole compass of medical theory and practice is more obscure or more perplexing. To talk of impurities of the blood originating these maladies, is to fall in with the vulgar phraseology, that not only fails to express any precise signification, but which seems to involve an absolutely false conception. Take some of the blood of an individual who is a *capite ad calcem*, covered with leprous sores: subject it to the most minute inspection that analysis has hitherto devised; and it will not be found at all to differ from the blood of another person, whose skin is without spot or blemish; or from that of the individual himself, when the surface of his body is entirely free from disease.

No, (says the theorist, who advocates the principle that every deviation from bodily, and even mental, sanity originates in the "first passages,") it is not into the blood, but into the stomach, that we are to look for the source of these cutaneous disturbances. But, unfortunately for the accuracy of this postulatam, we often find the most inveterate distempers of the surface in conjunction with every mark of stomach integrity; the skin shall be full of irritation, while the appetite and digestion are good, the tongue clear and clean, and the alvine discharges regular and healthy.

You have still stopped short of your point, (says another order of pathologists;) by thinking of the stomach, instead of the liver, as the main-spring of these troublesome maladies. Here it is that all the mischief lies, and cutaneous are in reality hepatic disorders. But, acting under this presumption, we may strike at the portal of the liver

liver with all the determined energy of an hepatic devotee,—without finding, even in this region, any one at home to solve the enigma.

If, lastly, we regard the surface alone as the seat and source of cutaneous disease, we adopt a theory quite as erroneous, and more pregnant with practical mischief than any of the preceding; a theory, indeed, which, acted upon in curative indications, has not seldom been attended with consequences, not only fatal to itself, but to the health and life of the complainant. Repelled eruptions from the surface are often followed by dejection of spirits, by mental irritation, and even by apoplectic seizures. So that an absolute connection is evinced between internal organs and many of the derangements in question; although it is obscure in its nature, and traceable only in these its effects.—The maladies are *intus*, as well as *in cute*.

As, then, our rationale is thus defective, our curative plans must be in some measure empirical. Certain it is, however, that those medicines prove most efficacious, in combating these enemies to comfort and complexion, which have a penetrating and diffusive influence through the whole of the frame; and which, from their supposed efficacy in changing the state of the fluids, have received the appellation of alteratives. Of these, sulphur, in combination with hydrogen, and different saline ingredients, is among the most effectual; and hence the salubrity of the Harrogate springs. The waters of this place are, however, not the only ones in which such principles are found; and the writer of these remarks has had occasion recently to witness some instances of conspicuous benefit attending a residence in Leamington, for precisely the same disorders for which Harrogate is more usually esteemed the best resort. In one case, indeed, of a respected friend, affected with *herpes pustularis*, the good effected by Leamington waters has been so decided and material, as to induce a request that the writer would take occasion to make public mention of it; and indeed it is in consequence of this solicitation that the present allusion has particularly been made to the subject of cutaneous complaints,—a subject which it is the intention of the writer again early to comment on in these Reports.

Bilious disorders, though still common, and occasionally severe, are certainly on the decline. The writer has met with one example of active inflammation of the stomach; which, till it yielded, gave him some hours of anxiety and alarm. It was apparently produced by biliary acrimony, operating on a delicate and sensible frame. Acute, or, what is named in the schools, phlegmonous inflammation of the stomach, while it is one of the most dangerous and intractable, is, at the same time, one of the least common of all affections; and it should seem a remarkable and providential circumstance that it is so, considering the delicacy and irritability of the internal membrane of that important organ, and its constant exposure to what, *a priori*, would be considered as sources of inflammatory irritation.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thames Inn; Sept. 20, 1818.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

A CHARACTER belongs to meteoric iron not generally known: it consists in the production of regular figures and crystalline facets on the polished surface of the iron, when moistened with nitric acid, analogous to those produced in the *moiré metallique*.

Mr. GILL has used pumice-stone as a furnace for performing experiments in fusing metals. Its light and porous nature, and of course its very slow conducting power for heat, suggested the use of this substance. He made hemi-spherical cavities, of about an inch and a-half only in diameter, in two small pieces of pumice-stone; and, after making side orifices into the hollow cavities thus formed, to introduce a blast of air, he filled them with charcoal, putting in also a small piece of copper, and fitted them together. On igniting the furnace, and employing a pair of common hand-bellows, he soon raised the temperature of the fuel to an extraordinary degree of vehemence; and found the copper was completely fused with that very small quantity of fuel only. This apparatus has since been improved by Mr. Gill, and has also been used in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. It promises to be of considerable utility to those gentlemen and others who are desirous of performing chemical experiments in a parlour upon a table, and on a small scale: but we think that the uses of pumice-stone might be still further enlarged by its being pulverised, and caused to surround furnaces of large dimensions, where the intensity of the heat wanted is great, and where the prevention of its escape is of importance.

M. LAMPADIUS, on making use of the gas blow-pipe, has found the heat, which is produced by the combustion of oxygen with carburetted hydrogen, procured from coal, to be more intense than that with pure hydrogen.

Among chemical novelties, Sir HUMPHREY DAVY's researches on flame obviously stands foremost; they not only contain many new philosophical facts, and tend to elucidate some recondite chemical phenomena, but, what is of more importance, they develop

develop principles applicable to the purposes of common life; among them are those upon which the security of the miner's lamp depends, and which we have elsewhere frequently adverted to. The question, what is flame? is, for the first time, satisfactorily answered in this paper. It is aeriform matter, heated so highly as to be luminous; and, when luminous, its temperature is considerably beyond that which is commonly called a white heat: so that air may be made hot enough to impart a white heat to solid bodies, and yet not become luminous itself; as may be easily shewn, by holding a piece of thin platinum wire over the chimney of an Argand lamp, fed with spirit of wine, or even by the common expedient of lighting a piece of paper, by exposing it to the current of hot air which rushes out of a common lamp-glass. Such being the nature of flame, it is further obvious, that, if we cool it by any means, we must at the same time extinguish it; and this is accordingly done, by passing it through the metallic apertures of fine wire-gauze, or any other substance which has considerable conducting and radiating powers in regard to heat, or which, in other words, is capable of producing a cooling effect. So a piece of wire-gauze, placed in the centre of the flame of a candle, cuts it, as it were, in half,—the upper part being extinguished by the cooling power of the gauze, while the lower part remains luminous, because of a temperature sufficiently high.

The power, therefore, of a metallic or other tissue, to prevent explosion, will depend upon the heat required to produce the combustion, as compared with that acquired by the tissue; and the flame of the most inflammable substances, and of those that produce most heat in combustion, will pass through a metallic tissue, that will interrupt the flame of less inflammable substances, or those that produce little heat in combustion: so that different flames will pass through at different degrees of temperature.

It fortunately happens, that the fire-damp of coal-mines requires a very high temperature for its inflammation, and, consequently, even a coarse tissue will have sufficient cooling powers to prevent its explosion; and security is, proportionally, easily attainable.

That flame may be extinguished simply by cooling, Sir Humphrey ingeniously shews, by putting a coil of cold platinum wire close to a small flame of a spirit-lamp. It goes out in consequence of the heat carried off by the wire; which is not the case if the wire be previously heated: or, to descend to a more common illustration, when we blow out a candle, the extinction of the flame is produced by the cooling power of the current of air projected into the flame, and the hottest flames are least easily blown out.

There is, therefore, nothing mysterious, recondite, or difficult, to be understood in the operation of the safety-lamp. The flame being surrounded by wire-gauze, nothing can enter or pass out of the cage in a state of inflammation; and, when the fire-damp gets in, it burns without being able to communicate with the exterior inflammable atmosphere.

Another interesting subject, discussed in this paper, relates to the nature of the light of flames, and their form. When pure gaseous matter is burned, the light is very feeble, and the density of a common flame is proportional to the quantity of solid charcoal first deposited, and afterwards burned. The flame of pure hydrogen is pale blue, and emits very little light; but, if we throw into it metallic filings, small pieces of platinum wire, powdered charcoal, or any other solid matter, its light becomes increased by the ignition of this extraneous addition. It is precisely thus with the flames of candles, lamps, and carburetted hydrogen, or, as it is now emphatically called, gas. The inflammable element is pure hydrogen; the whiteness and intensity of the light being produced by a quantity of ignited carbonaceous matter, given off by the decomposition of the inflammable matter, and heated white hot. The form of flame is conical, because the greatest heat is in the centre of the explosive mixture. In looking stedfastly at flame, the part where the combustible matter is volatilized is seen; and it appears dark, contrasted with the part in which it begins to burn; that is, where it is so mixed with air as to become explosive. When the wick becomes clogged with charcoal, it cools the flame by radiation, and prevents a proper quantity of air from mixing with its central part; hence the charcoal thrown off from the top of the flame is only red hot, and much escapes unconsumed.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				Aug. 21.	Sept. 25.
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	0	0	to 4 15 0	£4 5 0 to 5 0 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	6	0	0	— 7 14 0	5 10 0 — 7 0 0 ditto.
—, fine	8	6	0	— 8 18 0	7 2 0 — 8 11 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	0	0	0	— 0 0 0	8 0 0 — 8 13 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	7	— 0 1 10	0 1 7 — 0 1 9 per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	11	— 0 2 3	0 1 11 — 0 2 3 ditto.

Currants

Currents	5	2	0	—	5	10	0	5	2	0	—	5	10	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	10	0	—	4	15	0	3	15	0	—	4	15	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	78	0	0	—	0	0	0	78	0	0	—	80	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	43	0	0	—	48	10	0	50	0	0	—	51	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	16	16	0	—	20	0	0	8	0	0	—	10	0	0	per cwt.
—, Bags	15	15	0	—	16	16	0	7	7	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	12	0	0	—	0	0	0	12	10	0	—	13	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7	0	0	—	7	10	0	7	0	0	—	7	10	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	16	16	0	—	18	0	0	16	16	0	—	18	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	88	0	0	—	90	0	0	98	0	0	—	100	0	0	per ton.
Rags	3	0	0	—	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	3	1	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2	16	0	—	0	0	0	2	13	0	—	2	14	0	ditto.
—, East India	1	4	0	—	0	0	0	1	5	0	—	1	8	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1	2	11	—	1	14	0	1	1	11	—	1	14	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1	4	5	—	1	4	8	1	4	5	—	1	4	8	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	14	1	0	14	0	—	0	14	1	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	8	9	—	0	4	0	0	3	9	—	0	4	0	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	6	0	—	0	6	10	0	6	6	—	0	6	10	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
—, —, white	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	8	0	—	0	8	6	0	8	3	—	0	8	6	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	6	—	0	3	10	0	3	6	—	0	3	8	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	8	—	0	5	0	0	3	10	—	0	5	6	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3	18	0	—	4	0	0	3	17	0	—	3	19	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4	4	0	—	4	13	0	4	4	0	—	4	12	0	ditto.
—, East India, brown	1	17	0	—	2	2	0	1	17	0	—	2	2	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	15	0	—	6	2	0	5	15	0	—	6	4	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4	3	0	—	0	0	0	4	18	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3	13	0	—	0	0	0	4	12	0	—	4	13	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	8	—	0	2	10	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	6	0	—	0	6	4	0	5	8	—	0	6	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 8d.—Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 12s. 8d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ g.

Course of Exchange, Sept. 25.—Amsterdam, 37 6 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 34 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 24 70.—Leghorn, 50 $\frac{3}{4}$.—Lisbon, 57 $\frac{3}{4}$.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 223l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 840l.—Coventry, 960l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 310l.—Trent and Mersey, 1530l.—East India Dock, 160l. per share.—West India, 196l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 11l.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 50l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 86l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 25th, were 74 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5 per cent. 104 $\frac{1}{8}$; and Omnium, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. 1818, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 70.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

BONSFIELD W. May's buildings, St. Martin's lane, woollen draper. (Blackford)
 Bruford C. Galiway Street, St. Luke's, cabinet maker. (Reynolds)
 Burton W. Hinckley, hofier. (Beckett, L.
 Boyle R. Upper Thames Street, merchant. (Alliston and co.)
 Buckland M. Bayswater, victualler. (Robinson, L.
 Ball G. R. Exeter, perfumer. (Brettton)
 Brown W. College hill, merchant. (Price and co. L.
 Bragg J. Birmingham, tye maker. (Windle, L.
 Buck C. Southwark, hop merchant. (Lee and co. L.
 Bolt J. and J. Jones, Bath, grocer. (Highmore, L.
 Cook W. Chapel Street, New road, grocer. (Fielder and co.)
 Cowper W. Bell court, Walbrook, paper merchant. (Hedgson)
 Cooper H. D. Back Street, Horseferrydown, hop merchant. (Mangell)

Carpenter H. and W. Alresford, Hants, brewers. (Jenkins and co. London)
 Devereux F. and M. Lambert, Brabant court, Philpot lane, merchant. (Sweet and co.)
 Durand J. N. Upper Cumming Street, Pentonville, merchant. (Kearshaw, London)
 Davidson W. Little Street, Thomas Apottle, wholesale stationer. (James)
 Dawson J. Burnham, Westgate, Norfolk, bookseller. (Alexander and co. L.
 Damm J. Warrford court, merchant. (Poole)
 Felton R. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant. (Gregson and co.)
 Griffiths J. Bristol, victualler. (Bourdillon and co.)
 Gafney M. Manchester, cotton broker. (Londill and co. L.
 Hoare J. Bristol, calenderer. (Poole and co. L.
 Hyne R. sen. Dartmouth, merchant. (Pafmore, L.
 Head J. O. Liverpool, merchant. (Cope, L.
 Howarth J. Warminster, linen draper. (Adlington and co. London)
 Jones M. M. Blackfriars road, livery stable keeper. (Draper and co.)
 James W. Clements lane, merchant. (Nind and co. Jordan)

Jorden W. Barnwood, Gloucestershire, corn dealer.
 (King, London)
 Ker R. Hudd, merchant. (Roffer and co. L.)
 Leigh W. Bath Street, Methnal green, merchant. (Lyon)
 Lumley W. Jermyn Street, merchant. (Haynes)
 Lane J. E. Evelham, Worcesterhire, jeweller. (Cheek)
 Lear V. Strand, brush maker. (Briggs)
 Marshall J. Sheffield, shoemaker. (Stocker and co. L.)
 Mauffat A. Gwynne's buildings, City road, merchant.
 (Cuppige)
 Mackenell J. W. Keith, late of the Old South Sea house,
 merchant. (Richardson)
 Morton W. Worktop, Nottinghamshire, porter merchant.
 (Wiglesworth and co. London)
 Moran T. Holyhead, innkeeper. (Maddock and co.)
 Shrewsbury
 Marshall E. Adlington, Kent, factor. (Mount, Can-
 terbury)
 Moody J. York Mews, Paddington Street, livery stable
 keeper. (Jones and co.)
 Mead J. Stone, Buckinghamshire, wheelwright. (Rose
 and Slater, London)
 Most T. Cheapside, broker. (Taylor and co.)
 Norton C. Birmingham, builder. (Whately)
 Papey G. Cranbourne Street, silk mercer. (Adam)
 Penn F. Jun. Walthamstow, plumber. (Ruffen and co. L.)
 Ruff J. St. Michael's alley, provision merchant. (Clarke
 and co.)
 Rhodes W. East Smithfield, baker. (Palmer)
 Roberts G. Marton, Shropshire, maltster. (Bigg, L.)
 Ryde W. Cannon Street, grocer. (Tilson and co.)

Rumford R. W. Bartholomew lane, stock broker.
 (Leigh)
 Roach W. Clifton, Bristol, victualler. (Cox, Bristol)
 Spooner R. Cornhill, woolen draper. (Walton and co.)
 Saunders E. Feverham, grocer. (Noy and co. L.)
 Storey T. South Blyth, Northumberland, ship owner.
 (Flexley London)
 Stephens T. Torkington, Cheshire, dealer. (Longdill
 and co. L.)
 Simmons S. Hilberton, Wilts, hawkers. (Bennet, L.)
 Thomas R. Northumberland court, Strand, dealers.
 (Taylor)
 Thorogood C. Strand, dealer. (Dickens)
 Thorne W. H. Strutton ground, Westminster, oilman.
 (Brendon)
 Trudrum J. King Street, Goswell Street, carpenter. (Lee
 and co.)
 Varley W. Slaithwaite, Yorkshire, woollen cord manufac-
 turer. (Bartley, L.)
 Voight G. G. Greville Street, factor. (Bell and co. L.)
 Workman J. Pusb, Cumberland, sheep and cattle dealer.
 (Birkett, London)
 Worthington W. Preston, Lancashire, grocer. (Ellis, L.)
 Wakefield W. late of the City road, builder. (Carter)
 Warburton J. Timperley, Cheshire, distiller. (Appleby
 and co. London)
 Willshaw J. Manchester, shoe maker. (Windle, L.)
 Warrington N. High Street, Southwark, hop merchant.
 (Whilton)
 West R. E. St. Margaret's hill, hop merchant. (Clutton
 and co.)

DIVIDENDS.

Armstrong J. North Warnborough,
 Hants
 Aston C. Litchfield
 Ambrose J. and T. Fawell, Botolph
 Clare
 Bollett J. Houlton
 Bridgman J. Birmingham
 Baxter R. Talbot inn yard, Borough
 Brookings J. Bristol
 Bishop C. Fish Street, Southwark
 Barnes A. Cirencester
 Blackhurst F. Lea
 Peachamp R. Coventry Street
 Bowman T. Sunderland
 Bence E. Chard's square, Hoxton
 Bickford J. Land uph, Corn wall
 Buckley W. a. dielworth, Yorkshire
 Barnes J. Bedford
 Brownson R. Manchester
 Bowden J. Hockley, Essex
 Corpe J. Sun Street
 Colford W. F. Upper Clapton
 Colman G. Stourbridge
 Carbutt F. Fen, and Jun. and W,
 Bayliff, Manchester
 Cherrington W. Cludley, Salop
 Chandler W. Birmingham
 Cornhill J. Spiral square
 Cecil J. T. Dennison, J. Benson, and
 M. Dennison, Liverpool
 Cheffins H. Sittingbourne
 Darby J. Salisbury
 Dickenson E. W. J. Dickenson, and
 J. R. Hodges, Liverpool
 Hawk T. Bath
 Eastwood J. and J. Saddleworth,
 Yorkshire
 Farrer J. Chichester
 Farrer J. Birmingham
 Fookes J. D. Daventry
 Fowler J. Birchin lane
 Gurr H. Dane hill, Suffolk
 Grubb W. Colchester
 Grant J. Colcoates, Yorkshire

Honeywill J. Plymstock, Devon
 Howard R. Stockport
 Hewens W. Hinckley
 Hutchinson W. St. John's Street
 Hopkins T. Camden Street, St. Pancras
 Hill W. Birmingham
 Heath J. East Teignmouth
 Hanny M. Huddersfield
 Hayward C. Manchester
 Hoopes H. Frome Selwood
 Humble D. Sheilbrook, Yorkshire
 Howell J. St. Martin's lane
 Hand J. Worinwood Street, City
 Iltingworth A. Philip lane
 Joseph J. Ratcliffe highway
 Keating A. Strand
 Kirkpatrick J. Live pool
 Land J. Tolenhouse yard
 Levin L. Great Prescott Street
 Lowe W. Maccle field
 Lees W. Liverpool
 Leam W. Taunton
 Marshall J. King's head court, New-
 gate Street
 Moore J. Bishopmonkton, J. Tennent,
 Leeds, and J. Foster, Bishop-
 monkton Yorkshire
 Morgan D. Neath
 Mullett J. and J. Ilminster
 May W. Crispin Street, Spitalfields
 Matthews W. Liverpool
 Miller R. Tottenham
 Matthieson W. and G. R. Lapraik,
 Bishopsgate Street without
 Morris J. Chesham
 Morton T. Flixton, Lancashire
 McNeillie W. Liverpool, and T.
 Wright, Aughton, near Liverpool
 Mercer T. and J. Barlow, Tonbridge
 Murrell T. Worinegay
 Murrell B. Evelham, Worcesterhire
 Matthews E. Chester
 Nash M. Harlington

Ogilvie C. and W. McNeillie, Li-
 verpool
 Papp, Bristol
 Penny G. Warnford court
 Parry H. and W. Caerleon
 Perry F. Finchbury square
 Perks S. Walsall
 Preston J. Shiffall
 Plaitow J. and G. Liverpool
 Poulgrain R. and H. Fowey
 Palfiter F. York
 Robinson G. and S. Paternoster row
 Richardson J. Kirby Kendal
 Rowntree W. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Rees W. Bristol
 Redmayne T. Preston
 Salter J. Dartmouth
 Stabler F. and I. and G. Marshall,
 York
 Saint J. Lymington
 Simpson J. Myton, Hull
 Stanley W. Warwick
 Sargeant B. Kingston upon Thames
 Sharpe R. T. Mickleburgh Yorkshire
 Souer H. le, Winchester Street
 Sykes T. and W. Baker, Leeds
 Sargent D. Whitteley, Cambridge
 Sheath A. and C. and J. Dixon
 Bolton
 Timings J. Birmingham
 Trent S. Yeovil
 Tenger G. Manchester
 Tye J. Colchester
 Tucker W. Englebourne
 Wilson R. Live pool
 Watt H. V. Birmingham
 White H. Warminster
 Watson E. G. Nelson, and G. Cock,
 Love lane
 Wallis T. jun. South shields
 White S. Liverpool
 White W. Birmingham
 Watt J. Kendall

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST business is winding up in the northern and backward districts. Perhaps former reports may have been too sanguine as to the quantity of the wheat crop; it is yet universally abundant, and the quality, which is superior and unprecedented in any late season, may be calculated upon, comparatively, as one-eighth in respect of quantity. As to other grains and pulse, this is the season of sample, not bulk or quantity; the report from Scotland is confirmed with respect to the superiority of their barley crop, and their other grain and pulse crops are more successful than in the south. They have also a fair crop of potatoes, happily also the case in the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and in many parts of Ireland, whence this country, in which potatoes have generally failed, may derive the needful supplies. Immense profits will be made on those few spots on which onions have succeeded; the importation from Spain will be considerable. Turnips in the south have generally failed, excepting the benefit of the late showers, which, however, on their commencement, were too cold to promote the speedy vegetation required in a late season. The weather has since improved in mildness. Potatoes, said to be five times the price of last year, and double the

price of apples in the present. Talavera or Spanish white wheat has produced, on some lands, upwards of five quarters per acre, of the weight of 66lb. per Winchester bushel, clear of the sack. Cape wheat has failed, requiring to be gradually accustomed to a climate so different from its own. It is the finest and heaviest of white wheat, a cargo of it imported in 1774 being then said to have weighed nearly 70lb. per bushel. Want of water for cattle has been, and still is, in some parts, most distressing. The drought has had a most unfavourable effect upon the plantations of forest trees and young fruit trees: the fences have also suffered much. Cattle have already been foddered in the bare fields, and the keep in the stubbles will so soon be consumed that the straw-yard must be recurred to very early this year. The ash trees have been lopped for cattle food, a custom very uncommon in this country. Rye, tares, and stubble turnips, have been generally sown, and will receive great benefit from the present warm showers, which will also put the clay lands in a proper state for the plough. Wools at a stand as to price. Hops a vast crop, of the finest quality, the supposed *maximum* of a ton per acre grown this season. If any alteration, cattle and sheep, both store and fat, somewhat cheaper. Store pigs in request and dear. The following extract from one report we fear will be echoed by too many: "*We dread to look forward to a winter, when there will be cattle without keep, poor without employ, and farmers without money.*"

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Lamb 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Pork 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.—Fat 5s. 5d. per stone of 8lb.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 86s.—New ditto 82s. to 88s.—Barley 38s. to 68s.—New ditto 68s. to 74s.—Oats 26s. to 44s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 13½d. to 11d.—Hay 6l. 15s. to 9l. 9s. per load.—Clover do. 8l. to 10l. 10s.—Straw 2l. 5s. to 3l. 3s.

Coals, in the pool, 38s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Sept. 21.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for August 1818.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Range.	Mean for the Month.
Barometer.....	30.06	23	N.E.	29.54	28	W.	0.29	0.52	29.89
Thermometer....	88½°	5 & 6	S.E.N.	45½°	22	N.E.	30½°	43°	63.84
Thermometrical } hygrometer.. }	120¾	5	S.W.	5½	27	S.W.	76¼	115¼	41.50

Prevailing wind,—North-east.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 4.

St. John's square; Sept. 1.

A. E.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for August 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.92—maximum, 30.14—minimum, 29.58—range, .56 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 61° .8—maximum, 82°—minimum, 49°—range, 43°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .20 of an inch, which was on the 31st.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 21°, which was on the 4th and 7th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 1.7 inches, number of changes, 9.

Monthly fall of rain, 1.110 inches—rainy days, 12—foggy, 1—snowy, 0—hail, 0.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
1	6	1	2	1	12	4	4	0	0

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
7	1		10	2	10	1

Manchester; Sept. 21.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

WHILE these sheets are printing, a Congress of the European Despots is holden at Aix la Chapelle. These men having conspired against liberty since 1791, and owing to the divisions which took place among the partizans of principles, having obtained a temporary ascendancy over the rights of nations to arrange their own form of government, are holding a meeting with a view to confirm that ascendancy. If the particulars and the results transpire previously to our new publication, we shall then lay them before our readers; but, though no believers in prophecies, we will venture on this subject to anticipate and foretel, that, whatever is determined at this Congress, in contravention of the civil rights of man, and of the rights of France and of every other nation to choose its own governors and government, will be utterly impotent, and will be frustrated by the enlightened sense and diffused intelligence of the age.

GERMANY.

In the year 1789, the Austrian monarchy contained 11,281 square German miles, its population was twenty-three millions, and its revenue amounted to 115 millions of Florins.

In 1806, it contained 10,130 square miles, its population was 20,500,000, and its revenue 100 millions of florins.

In 1816, it contained 12,026 square miles, its population was 27,715,500, and its revenue 125 millions of florins.

It appears, then, that the revenue of Austria is not greater now, if the additions to its territory are taken into account, than it was in 1789.

Prussia in 1789 had 3,600 square German miles; its population was six millions, and its revenue thirty-four millions of rix-dollars.

In 1806, including Hanover, it had 6,107 square German miles; its population was 10,500,000, and its revenue was forty millions of rix-dollars.

In 1816 it had 4,866 square German miles; its population was 10,108,300, and its revenue 42½ millions of rix-dollars.

So that, though Prussia has gained such a large accession of fertile territory, and of industrious inhabitants, its revenue has only risen since 1789 about eight millions of rix-dollars.

Russia in 1789 had a revenue of 100 millions of rubles. In 1806, after great

accessions, she had 110 millions of rubles. And in 1816, after the incorporation of Finland, &c. she had 136 millions of rubles.

PRUSSIA.

The mercantile and agricultural part of the population of Prussia and Saxony are represented as extremely discontented. In the former, all classes, with the exception of a few noble families, are unanimous in their wish for a Representative Constitution. Copies of the Proclamation of Kalitsch, and of the King's answer to the Deputation of the States, are met with in every house; and there is only one feeling of disgust at the unprincipled manner in which his Majesty has broken his promises. Prince Hardenberg, whose influence with the King is unbounded, is detested by all. The aristocracy dislike him from the circumstance of his being a foreigner, and consequently an intruder on what they reckon their peculiar province; and the liberals, because he is well known to be a decided enemy to every sort of improvement.

The Prussians do not imagine, however, that the king would have ventured to trample under foot all his solemn and reiterated promises respecting the constitution, and to extinguish every shadow of the freedom of the press, had he not received assurances of support from the English and Russian governments. Throughout the Continent the Holy League is considered as an agreement among a knot of despots, for the sake of protecting and supporting each other, and for effecting the permanent debasement and degradation of their subjects.

—The Grand Duke of Baden, paying due respect to the improved intelligence of the age, has published the form of a constitution for his states; in which a system of representation is recognized. This is a great point achieved for the cause of liberty, and it cannot fail as a good example to be followed by important results.

FRANCE.

The observations of the Editor of this miscellany made during a recent visit to Paris, enable him to state, with precision, that France is divided at present into two great parties—

THE REPUBLICANS

and

THE NAPOLEONISTS.

The

The intelligent and educated part of the community are devoted to liberty; and, having no security in the faith of Kings or Emperors, desire to revive the Republic of 1798; a project against which they conceive no difficulty exists within France, if the Kings of Europe forbear to interfere.

On the other hand, the mass of the population, or the muscular strength of the French nation, dazzled by the glory, talents, and patriotism, of Napoleon, would, under very slender securities of civil liberty, prefer to see him again at the head of the nation.

In regard to the Bourbons, they have no party among the French people. Forced on the throne by foreign bayonets, equivocating in regard to the charter, and faithless in their pledges to the patriots and the army, they have no interest in France, except among the Swiss guards, the English visitors, the returned emigrants, and a few despised priests. The King temporizes, and has sought to find protection in the name of Henry IV.; but, as it appears that Napoleon II. is, by his mother's side, more nearly related to Henry than the dynasty on the throne, so Louis XVIII. has lost his hope in that association. Respect for their pledges to France is the only chance of the Bourbons; but they are too proud, too bigotted, and too much blinded with rage, to play their game with success.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following account of the total net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland has been published by Parliament:—

	In 1815.	In 1816.	In 1817.
G. Bri- tain	66,445,205	57,360,726	47,277,478
Ireland	5,406,650	4,314,600	4,352,150
Total.	71,851,855	61,675,327	51,629,609

By a report of a Committee of Parliament, it appears that the turn-pike roads of England and Wales extend 19,755 miles, and the other highways 95,104, making a total of 114,859 miles; also, that 1,415,833*l.* is expended per annum on them; and that the area of England and Wales is 57,960 square miles, or 37,094,400 acres.

By another report, we learn that pauperism is still on the increase. At Bermondsey, the number in 1812 were 400, but in 1817 they were 600. At Manchester, the rates in 1797 were 16,941*l.* but in 1817 they had amounted to 65,912*l.* In many places the poor-rates exceed the rentals.

One hundred and ninety-three new members have been returned to the new parliament.

Severity of collection has augmented the revenue in the past quarter above 1,400,000*l.* compared with the quarter of 1817. The customs also have increased; and, on the whole, the prospects of industry are improving. The bankruptcies also have diminished from 427 to 217 in corresponding quarters of 1817 and 1818.

INDIA.

By the last accounts from India, Colonel Adams continued at Nagpore, and it was supposed that no attack would be made upon Chouraghur or Mundlah till the *ci devant* Peishwa is disposed of. It is said that the resident had offered the Killadar and garrison of the latter place 25,000 rupees, in part payment of the arrears due to them from the Rajah's government; but no definitive answer had been received.

We have no intelligence respecting the progress of the Rajah to Allahabad.

All the hill-forts and strong places, about sixteen in number, which were dependent on Saugor, have surrendered without firing a shot, and all the country north of the Nerbuddah is now in a state of tranquillity under British authority.

The Marquis of Hastings passed the Gogra on the thirty-first of March, over a bridge of boats constructed for the occasion. On the 5th of April his camp was at Kuberah.

We have great confidence in the moral feelings of the Marquis of Hastings, yet we greatly doubt the policy as well as justice of these Indian conquests. In Ceylon likewise a bloody and very questionable warfare is carrying on, which merits parliamentary enquiry.

ST. DOMINGO.

Christophe and Boyer at present share this island between them, and their forces appear to be numerically equal. The river Artibonite separates the two states. The capital of one division is the Cape, and that of the other Fort-au-Prince. Besides 40,000 armed men, St. Domingo contains a black population of 250,000 individuals. Christophe does not appear to be deficient in a certain skill in the art of governing. Recompanying generously his partizans, he displays great firmness against the enemies of his power; he neglects no means to consolidate his authority; and he has deputed agents to different parts of Europe and the American continent, to engage men capable

capable of directing his administration, which is conducted with much uniformity.

At the death of Dessalines, in 1806, the island was divided between his two principal lieutenants, Christophe and Pétion. This division still exists, notwithstanding the long rivalry of these chiefs, and the bloody wars of which their states have been the theatre. Pétion died in the spring of 1818, and Gen. Boyer has succeeded him.

ST. HELENA.

We have been accused of changing our opinions in regard to Napoleon; but, in truth, our opinions of Napoleon have, in leading points, always been the same; and they have changed only in regard to his opponents. He was guilty of the original sin of violating the constitution of that state of which he was but a servant; and, on this account, *as consistent friends of civil liberty*, we stood opposed to him. But their most slavish partizans will not have the hardihood to assert, that his royal enemies were greater friends of civil liberty than he was. Napoleon had, on the other hand, the merit of organizing that code of equal laws which will immortalize his name; and he laboured incessantly and successfully in promoting the interests and glory of the people whom he governed. That he was idolized in France, and more beloved than the family who have, by *illegitimate* force, been placed on the French throne, none will deny.

The only question to be discussed regards the justice and necessity of the late several wars. At one period the British ministry were successful in persuading the entire country that their cause was just—but Mr. Belsham wrote the Appendix to his History—Mr. Roscoe published his Tracts—Lord Lauderdale outraged all diplomatic decorum in 1806—and Mr. Canning violated all common sense in his answer to Napoleon's and Alexander's magnanimous proposals from Erfurt—as did Lord Castlereagh in his answers to the overtures of Caulincourt. However our opinions of the justice and necessity of the wars were changed, there existed in our minds no question between Napoleon and the royal confederates, but that in regard to the morality of the war; and, as the evidence of facts and documents, contemporary and posterior, have satisfied us that he was by inclination and policy a friend

of peace, our ultimate decision between the parties has been founded on that conclusion.

In addition to the other indignities which have wickedly been imposed on Napoleon at St. Helena, his generous surgeon, Mr. O'Meara, has been suspended, and an endeavour made to force upon him a man who had been surgeon to the regiment of Corsican renegadoes, of which Lowe the gaoler was colonel. On this occasion Mr. O'M. wrote the following spirited remonstrance:—

Sir, Longwood, May 5, 1818.

His Excellency the Governor having prohibited my writing direct to him, by a letter of Major Gorrequer, dated the 25th of April, I beg of you to lay before him the following observations upon the letter which you wrote by his directions on the 19th of April last.

I persist in my assertion, that at the commencement of June last, and antecedent and subsequent to it, his Excellency the governor made known to me intentions of subjecting me to the same restrictions as the French, saying "that since I was Napoleon Bonaparte's surgeon, and forming part of his family, I ought to be subjected to the same restrictions." To which I answered, that our government had granted to Napoleon the privilege of taking with him to St. Helena three of his officers, twelve servants, and his surgeon, and that I was pointed out by Count Bertrand to replace the French surgeon, but that, not being willing to relinquish my character as a British officer, I had made conditions that I should be placed on the list as a surgeon on full pay, and that I should be paid by the English government, and consequently should not ever be considered as out of the protection of the laws of my country. Lord Keith, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the government, had it in their power to refuse a compliance with these stipulations; but in that case I would not have accepted the employment, and would have preferred remaining upon half pay, after the paying off of the *Bellerophon*, to being employed as a surgeon in an equivocal situation, which might lead to a supposition that I had for a moment renounced the character and other titles appertaining unto a British officer. As a proof of this, I sent to his Excellency my letter to Lord Keith.

It is not as a naval surgeon that I am placed about Napoleon's person, who might just as well have chosen one from amongst the army surgeons, or amongst the private and civil surgeons or physicians practising in London or Edinburgh, because the decision of our government was, that he should take with him his surgeon,

and Lord Keith proposed to send a vessel to France expressly for the purpose of bringing him one; and, before authorizing me to accept of Count Bertrand's proposal, his lordship insisted that Count Bertrand should write an official letter to him, in which he made known that Napoleon demanded me as his surgeon, in place of the French surgeon.

If the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty caused me to be borne as supernumerary surgeon of the *Northumberland*, *Newcastle*, and *Conqueror*, it was on account of my own demand to be kept upon the list of surgeons on full pay, and was just the same as if their lordships had placed me on the books of the flag ship at the *Nore*, *Portsmouth*, or *Plymouth* (my pay is furnished to me by order of the Admiralty, as surgeon to Napoleon Bonaparte); but this does not confer any right or authority upon the officers of the *Conqueror*, or the admiral, over me personally; indeed, the admiral signified as much to me, and his Excellency the Governor himself, has repeatedly told me the same; and, moreover, prohibited my communicating to the admiral any thing relative to Longwood. If the captain of the ship, upon the books of which I am borne, or even the admiral, has no right to give me any orders in the extraordinary mission with which I am entrusted, I am not subordinate to any other man than the governor, not in a military point of view, or as a naval officer, but by a civil title, and as surgeon to Napoleon Bonaparte, with the charge of whom he has been entrusted; and, as such, I have never failed in executing whatever he imposed upon me, except inasmuch as I found it contrary to my honour. I know well, sir, that military obedience is passive, and does not admit of any hesitation or objection; but it is not so with civil obedience, and still less so in a person charged with an employment of so delicate a nature as I am.—I am a poor man, and ten years' service in the navy have not enriched me, and I stand in need of my situation in order to gain a livelihood, but I am ready to sacrifice it a thousand times over sooner than allow a stain to be, directly or indirectly, cast upon my character.

For the due performance of my medical functions until now, I have considered myself as not having any explanation to render, except to Napoleon himself. He has made no complaint against the manner in which I have fulfilled them. Indeed, on the contrary, I have frequently been applauded by him as well as by other patients in his suite for the zeal with which I administered my professional assistance.

When I accepted the situation, I made known to Count Bertrand that I would not willingly quit Napoleon so long as he

remained in the unfortunate situation in which he was placed, and, in the presence of Captain Maitland, I made an open engagement to attend Napoleon and the officers of his suite, independent of all hatred or national prejudice, of any influence whatever in the administration of my professional assistance as a medical man, and that I would employ as much zeal, attention, and fidelity, towards them as could be expected from me by one of my own countrymen. I deny the intentions which you attribute to me of desiring to quit Longwood, and assert it to be unfounded. You declare that it was known in England, and make a supposition that I was the person who made such intention known, which supposition you argue upon as being correct; I am ready to remain at Longwood provided (as I said in my letter of the 19th of April) I am allowed to exercise my vocation as before the 10th of April, and with the same independence. From the first day of his Excellency's arrival he appeared desirous of sending me away, although I had never given him cause to do so, probably because I belonged to the navy, and that, having been demanded by Napoleon, I had not been appointed by his Excellency himself. Upon this occasion I had often opportunities of making known what a wide difference Napoleon made between a surgeon who had been chosen by himself and any surgeon belonging to the army, let him be who he would, and that those who imagined if the person in whom he had confidence was removed he would bestow it upon another, knew his character but very badly.

You say, sir, that if I was on-board a man of war, I would be obliged to obey every order I received from the captain. I grant this, and that, if I was ordered to cook the victuals of the sick, I would comply with it, because the design of this would be for the good of his Majesty's service and for the honour of his flag, and because military obedience does not admit of any deliberation; but I have always considered that St. Helena is not a man of war, that the governor is not the captain, and that I am not the surgeon of the crew; but that St. Helena is a government of one of our possessions, that Sir Hudson Lowe is the governor, and commands by virtue of a civil title, that I form one of Napoleon's suite, and am attached to his person with the functions of surgeon.

I do not reply to the different suppositions you have made, otherwise than by declaring them calumnies. I have made with Napoleon the pact which I mentioned above, and such as exist between all men of honour, and in every society of gentlemen. Your insinuations do not inspire me with the smallest fear.—With a pure conscience, and born an Englishman, nothing is to be dreaded from such engines of tyranny,

my, nor from half or quarter proofs. A jury or a court-martial is the privilege of every Englishman, and is his guarantee against every act of arbitrary power—is the guarantee of the weak and the simple against the powerful; and, if the government accepts my resignation, rather than allow me to continue to perform my avocations agreeable to the engagement which I made in August, 1815, I have too much confidence in the Lords of the Admiralty, to fear that they will not see justice done to me; and that they will not order me (according to my right) to be brought before them. At any rate, not being employed in the squadron, but having a particular mission, that mission finished, no person can dispose of me.

In recapitulation, if the detention which I have been made to suffer, at Longwood, is to subject me to the same restrictions as the French, my right as an Englishman, which I have always preserved, protects me from it. If it is a regulation for the exercise of my functions as surgeon, I have given no cause for complaint; I am accountable to the patient to whom I am attached for the performance of them. If it is a punishment, my crime ought to be made known to me. I should be heard, in order to answer it; and judgment should have been pronounced upon it ere now. But the governor wished to dispose of my situation. By letters, written from London more than twelve months back, I was informed that his Excellency had demanded my being replaced; and in July, 1817, I expressed my surprise to himself that he had done so,—which produced an explanation that brought down upon me a tolerable portion of abuse. I was also informed that the government did not consent to it. If this is correct, it is for him to judge whether the conduct which has been put in practice towards me, and which obliges me by force, and not by consent, to give in my resignation, is conformable to the respect due to his intentions. Since June last, I foresaw that such were his Excellency's views, and communicated to the admiral's secretary the unpleasant situation in which I was placed, and the apprehensions I was under.

As Napoleon has not seen me since the 14th of April last, and I fear that some dangerous effects may occur from it; I beg leave to propose putting matters upon the footing they formerly were until the arrival of an answer from England. I am inclined to think, that, if Napoleon was informed that the governor considered me as his surgeon, as holding the place of a French surgeon, not being subject to military discipline, but to civil obedience, that things were put upon the footing they were since my arrival, at least until the receipt of an answer from government, that he would renew the confidence which

he formerly manifested. The actual state of matters now is appalling, and will probably produce a most unpleasant sensation both in England and Europe. The governor may, perhaps, reflect upon the terrible responsibility which weighs upon him, if (as is possible, and even very probable,) Napoleon, deprived of assistance, was to die before the expiration of the five or six months which are required to obtain an answer from England.

BARRY E. O'MEARA, surgeon.
To Lieut.-Col. Sir Thos. Reade, C. B.
Adjutant-Gen. &c. &c. &c.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The cause of the Independents in South America continues triumphant:—
Bulletin.

The division of General Paez directed its March on Villa del Pao, by order of his excellency the general-in-chief, in order to dislodge a large body of the enemy, under the command of the Spanish Brigadier Real. On the approach of our troops, Real abandoned Pao, and withdrew towards Valencia. General Paez's division then marched upon and took the town of St. Carlos, after defeating the enemy, who attempted to oppose him.

The enemy determined to march against the forces of General Paez. For this purpose they united the garrisons of different places, and also the civic corps of Caracas. With this new army, commanded by Brigadier Latorre, they presented themselves, on the 2d inst. in the plains of Cogede, where our troops expected them. It is in this action that the Spaniards were confirmed in the superiority of our cavalry.

The enemy's infantry presented itself in columns, in the centre of two other columns of cavalry, which formed the wings. Our army awaited them in battle array. General Anzoátegui commanded the infantry, Lieut. Col. C. Munoz the cavalry of the right wing, and Col. Yrribaren that of the left; Col. Rangel commanded the reserve. Our line charged the enemy with the greatest intrepidity, and, notwithstanding their firmness, their columns of cavalry were broken, as well as great part of their infantry. One thousand of the enemy were killed, besides their loss in arms, ammunition, equipages, commissariat, and a great number of prisoners. Among the killed were the Spanish Brig.-Gen. Correa, chief of the general staff; Col. Gonzalez Villa, commandant of the regiment of Castilla; and various other officers of rank. It is also reported that General Latorre is killed, but of this we have no positive information. All the chiefs of the dragoons of the Union, of the Hussars, and of the King's Lancers, have been killed.

The Sub-Chief of the General Staff,
FRANCISCO DE P. SANTANDER.
The

The Spaniards are at present in possession of no other place in the north of Chili than the fort of Taicahuano, which is immediately to be besieged. But to the south of the province of Aranco they keep still Valdivia and the island of Chiloe. The blockade of Valparaiso is

raised, and the patriotic man-of-war, *El Lautaro*, armed and equipped in that harbour, gave the chase to the blockading Spanish frigate, *La Esmeralde*, and the brig-of-war *Pezuela*, that accompanied her.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

A MEETING of about 6000 persons, within the month, took place in Palace-yard. Mr. Henry Hunt was in the chair; when a petition and remonstrance to the Regent to dismiss his ministers were unanimously agreed to.

The grand jury, at the late Surrey assizes, resisted an application made on the part of the Bank of England to have their business first attended to, remarking that the Bank were better able to bear the expense of delay than hundreds of poor persons, who were compelled, at the sacrifice of time and trade, to attend during a whole assize, as prosecutors or witnesses.

In the late Calendar of the Old Bailey Sessions, forty persons were charged with the crime of uttering forged Bank notes! Among them several were under twenty years of age! Thirteen pleaded guilty to the minor offence of having forged notes in their possession.

MARRIAGES.

John H. Forbes, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square, to Miss Joanna Catharine Heath, of Inkborough, Warwickshire.

Edward Frowd, esq. of Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, to Miss J. D. Church, of Bampton, Oxfordshire.

T. Pagan, esq. of Ely-place, to Lady Plomer, of Snaresbrook.

Henry Gaulter, esq. of Percy-street, to Miss Mary Ogle, late of Kirkley, Northumberland.

George Hundleby, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Louisa Frances Curtis, of Denmark-hill.

W. C. L. Keene, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Charlotte, daughter of John Wolfe, esq. of the Customs.

The Rev. George Augustus Elliot Marsh, to Miss Julia Murdoch, of Portland-place.

John Jackson, esq. R.A. to Matilda Louisa, daughter of Jas. Ward, esq. R.A.

Michael Bruce, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Lady Parker, widow of Capt. Sir Peter P. bart. R.N.

Richard Mills, esq. of the Six Clerks' Office, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John Wilgress, D.D.

Lieut. Col. David Forbes, to Miss Maria Isabella Forbes, of Hutton-hall, Essex.

Mr. T. Stammers Alger, of Nayland, Suffolk, to Harriet, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Conder, of Homerton.

Mr. Bunning, to Miss Elizabeth Martha Bunstone, of Chich St. Osyth.

The Rev. George Proctor, to Miss Jane Collyer, of Smallfield-place, Surrey.

At the New Church, St. Mary-le-bone, John Pepper, esq. of Bigods, Essex, to Maria, daughter of Magens Dorrien Magens, esq.

George William Brande, esq. to Mary Ann Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Horne, of Chiswick.

Mr. Henry James Dixon, of Berwick-street, to Miss Jane Weld, of Twickenham.

J. Jones, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Mrs. Lambert, widow of W. L. esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. James Young, of East Acton, to Miss Caroline Dyke, of Battersea-rise.

At Kew, George Ernest Papendick, esq. to Miss Charlotte Dorothea Papendick, of Bremen.

Hart Logan, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Mrs. Gillespie, widow of John G. esq.

Wm. Houseman, esq. of New Bridge-street, to Miss Mary Vernon, of Sheepcote, Worcestershire.

Peter Henry Vale, esq. Whitehall, to Mrs. Pennington, widow of Henry P. esq. of Antigua.

Samuel Rhodes, esq. of Islington, to Miss Elizabeth Tuckey, of Haydon, Wilts.

Wm. Wylhe, esq. to Miss Martha Morrison, of Montague square.

Lawrence Lazarus, esq. of Leigh, Essex, to Miss C. Phillips, of the Minories.

Mr. R. Whitaker, of Upper Mary-le-bone-street, to Miss Harris, of Barnet.

Mr. W. L. Bryan, of the Poultry, to Miss Shaw, of Romford.

Mr. R. Jackson, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Sarah Harvey, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

Mr. George Carr, jun. of Stamford-street, to Miss Sarah Sweet, of Basinghall-street.

Isaac Ketchen, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Charlotte Fairly Tod, of Kennington.

Mr. W. Taylor, of Cheapside, to Miss J. Hobbs, of Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury.

Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss Cubb, of Holborn.

Mr. Sheppard, of Counter-street, to Miss Harriet Bond, of Newgreen.

Mr. Thomas Farrance, of Aldgate, to Miss T. Hotwood, of Newgate-market.

At

At Reigate, Mr. W. R. Holroyd, to Jane, daughter of Edward Wyatt, esq. of Merton-college.

DEATHS.

In Cecil-street, Capt. H. Halkett, of the E. I. Company's service.

In Great Marlborough-street, 86, H. Naylor, esq.

In Great Cumberland-st. Mrs. Fawkes, wife of E. F. esq.

At Chelsea, G. C. Ashley, esq. the celebrated performer on the violin, and many years leader of the band and conductor of the Oratorios at Covent-garden Theatre. He was greatly respected by his connexions, and in all respects a man of merit.

In Upper Harley-street, 80, Catharine, widow of the Hon. George Murray.

At Kennington, 78, Rachel, widow of Thomas Rede, esq. of Beccles.

At Kensington, 95, Mrs. Mary Gould, widow of Richard G. esq. of Hanwell.

At Turnham, 77, James Bagster, esq. formerly of Piccadilly.

At Oundle, Northamptonshire, 60, John William Bramston, esq. of Somerset-place, auditor of the duchy of Lancaster, and commissioner of appeals in the Excise.

At Richmond, the Right Hon. Lady Hervey.

At Hastings, 64, S. Habberton, esq. of Milk-street.

In Half Moon-street, 87, Sam. Merriman, M.D. a gentleman of considerable distinction in his profession, and author of several Essays on medical subjects.

At Lambeth, Mrs. Smith, widow of Wm. S. esq. of Great Woodford-house, Devon.

In Howland-street, James Meller, esq. late of the Customs, and one of the grooms of the privy chamber to the King.

At Hampstead, 79, Lady Colebrooke, widow of Sir George C. bart.

At Clapham, 75, Mrs. Prescott, widow of W. P. esq.

At Hackney, 81, Sam. Price, esq. many years an eminent surgeon in Fore-street.

Stephen Round, esq. of King's-beech-hill and Burton-crescent.

In the College, Doctors'-Commons, 37, Richard Henry Creswell, LL.D.

At Chelsea, 76, Geo. Children, esq. F.R.S. late a banker of Trowbridge, a gentleman much celebrated in the philosophical world for his unequalled electrical and galvanic apparatus, and for the very important experiments which he has made and published on the latter.

In Southampton-row, in his 90th year, J. Wilkinson, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. one of the oldest members of many literary societies, and author of some Poems and valuable Essays, chiefly on agricultural subjects, which have appeared in the series of the Monthly Magazine.

At Charlton-house, Kent, 71, Lady Wilson, widow of General Sir Thomas

Spencer Wilson, bart. and mother of the present Sir Thomas Wilson, bart.

At Cranford-lodge, late of Hanover-square, Thomas Richard Spence, esq.

In Charter-house-square, 72, Solomon Hougham, esq.

In Sebbon's-buildings, Islington, 73, Mrs. Ann Sebbon, widow of Dan. S. esq.

In Southampton-buildings, Holborn, 82, David Ogilvy, esq. formerly an eminent bookseller in Holborn.

In Southwark, 48, Mr. James Wilmott, an active bookseller and stationer.

In Russell-square, Mrs. Nanson, wife of W. N. esq.

At Enfield, 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend, late of Fleet-street.

The Rev. James Wm. Dodd, usher of Westminster-school.

In Molyneux-street, Bryanstone-square, 72, Mrs. Lucy West.

At Stamford-hill, 52, Thomas Coxhead Stevens, esq.

Mr. Charles Grant, merchant, of Grove-road, Mile-end, aged 43; leaving a disconsolate widow and family to deplore the loss of one of the best husbands and fathers. His death was occasioned by the accidental going-off of a spring-gun in his own garden on the Sunday preceding.

At Blackheath, 62, J. P. Larkins, esq.

In Well-street, Hackney, at an advanced age, John De Kewer, esq.

In London, 56, Capt. Prater, R.N.

At Blackheath, Samuel Walker, esq. of Mark-lane.

At Knightsbridge, Wm. Walmsley, esq. of Fillougley-hall, Warwickshire.

In London, 43, George Stinton, esq. of Elston, Nottinghamshire.

At Ewshot, Surrey, H. Maxwell, esq.: he bequeathed his estates, of 150,000*l.* value, to the Rev. George Lefroy, rector of Limerick.

At his house, in Portman-square, 63, Francis Percival Eliot, esq. late of Shennstone Moss, and of Elmhurst, near Lichfield. He was formerly colonel of the Stafford militia, and for many years one of the commissioners of audit in Somerset-house. In the death of Mr. Perceval Eliot, society has lost a valuable member, and literature a distinguished scholar. His last labours were directed to the *Ægis*, a weekly newspaper, in which he took considerable interest, and for which he continued to write until within a very few days of his death.

At Sandridge-lodge, Wiltshire, 61, Lord Audley, son of Philip Thicknesse, esq. so well known for many literary works, and for differences with friends and foes, resulting from his irritable and malignant spirit. His first wife was the third daughter of Lord Delaval, and the present Lady Dowager Audley, his second wife was the widow of Colonel Moorhouse, who fell at the siege of Bangalore. His lordship's

N R only

only son, the Hon. John Tuchet, succeeds to the title.

At Somerset-house, 82, *James Bindley, esq.* He held the situation of commissioner of stamps upwards of half a century; and his loss is lamented by all who knew him, with a sincerity which is the truest testimony of his worth. His reading was various and extensive: his memory, which was to an extraordinary degree retentive, he preserved to the last, with a vigour which kept all the acquired information of his life in readiness, whenever he wished to resort to it either to aid his own judgment, or to inform or correct the judgment of others. His acquaintance with books is best evinced by the valuable library of rarities which he has left behind. No collector of prints and portraits in Europe is supposed to possess more port-folios filled with so rare an assemblage in this branch of art. In medals, also, his cabinets contain specimens of the most curious and exquisite productions. In collecting and accumulating literary curiosities and reliques of art, he was the greatest and most persevering miser of his age; at the same time, his taste was without pedantry, and his knowledge without ostentation. To a most upright, honourable, and manly mind, he united exemplary mildness of disposition and great urbanity.

To the inexpressible grief of her family and friends, *Mrs. Clark*, of Woodbine-cottage, Hammersmith. This lady was descended from, and connected with, some of the most ancient and noble families in

Ireland; but she was more ennobled by her virtues than her descent.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. JOHN WINTER to the perpetual curacy of Birdforth.

Rev. C. E. GREEN, to the rectory of Trusley, Derbyshire.

Rev. EDWARD REED, B.A. to the afternoon lectureship of the united parishes of St. Magnus the Martyr and St. Margaret.

Rev. JOHN KINGDON CLEEVE, D.D. to the rectory of St. George, Exeter.

Rev. GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, M.A. to the rectory of St. Michael Pontevil, Cornwall.

Rev. T. G. ACKLAND, M.A. to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Mildred, Bread-street, and St. Margaret Moses.

Rev. J. H. SPARKE, M.A. to the sixth stall in the cathedral church of Ely, and to the rectory of Stretham, Norfolk.

Rev. WM. POWELL, M.A. to the united vicarages of Ragland and Llandenny.

Rev. CHARLES PENRICE, M.A. to the rectory of Smallburgh, Norfolk.

Rev. W. A. EYRE, to the vicarage of Stillingfleet, Yorkshire.

Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, to the rectory of Clifton, Westmoreland.

Rev. O. DAVIS, to the vicarage of Humberston, Lincolnshire.

Rev. JOHN WOOD, to hold by dispensation the vicarage of Pentrick, Derby, and the rectory of Kingley, Stafford.

BIOGRAPHIANA :

Consisting of Memoirs of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

THE REV. WILLIAM CHAFIN.

THE Rev. William Chafin was the last representative of George Chafin, esq. formerly one of the members for his native county of Dorset, in several successive parliaments. His father, (Thomas,) the grandfather of the late William Chafin, was married to a daughter of the famous Colonel Penruddock, who was beheaded in the civil wars for his loyalty to Charles I. Thomas Chafin died in 1691, in the prime of life, of the small-pox, on his return home from Newmarket, leaving his widow with eleven children, the youngest of whom was father of the late deceased. The Chafins are an old sporting family, connected, in relationship, with the Framptons, and through them collaterally, with the noble family of Strangeways. Chettle-house has been the hospitable residence of this family, from father to son, for a century and half, or upwards. The late Mr. Chafin quitted the University of Cambridge in the year 1757, where he had gone through his degrees with great credit. He was, in stature, remarkably

tall, but so very delicate in his infancy, that his parents adopted the method of having him brought up, to a certain age, in a cottage, in order to harden and invigorate his constitution, which plan, together with a subsequent care of his health, and his constant habits of field exercise, had the favourable effect of insuring to him, a firm and active state of health, to one of the latest periods of human life. He had, up to last year, followed the Rushmore Buck-hounds seventy years; and remembered the summer and evening deer hunting of former days. As well as to the sports of the field, he was formerly much attached to the turf, and was the proprietor of several running horses, particularly of one called *Dedalus*, which, about the year 1766, proved very successful to him. Afterwards, regretting the cruelty with which the race-horse is too often treated, he entirely relinquished that sport. Among his old friends, in that line, were *Ld. Bolingbroke*, *Mr. Compton*, and *Mr. Lade*, the father of the present *Sir John Lade*; but his most intimate and valued

valued friend and neighbour was the late Mr. Beckford, the celebrated author of the *Book on Hunting*, and of *Letters from Italy*; he was also honoured with the friendship of the present Lord Rivers. During the last and present year, although so late in life, his animal spirits were equal to the task of publishing an amusing pamphlet, intituled, "*Anecdotes of Cranbourn Chase*," which issued from Messrs. Nicholls' press, and is now in a second edition. As one who abhorred acts of cruelty towards the brute creation, he was also sedulously engaged, with an old literary friend of the *Monthly Magazine*, in tracing the date and circumstances of that horrible and atrocious act of the famous, or rather infamous, *Tregonwell Frampton*, master of the running-horses to so many crowned heads, related by Dr. Hawksworth in the "*Adventurer*:"—namely, the castration of his famous horse, *Dragon*, at the starting-post, and running him instantly four miles; the poor animal's life lasting just long enough to win,—victory and death hailing him at the same instant! Of the authenticity of this act of infamy, which was never questioned until of late years, when the living evidence had become extinct, the reverend sportsman speaks as follows, to a correspondent.—"I have not the least doubt, in my own mind, but that every thing that hath been reported, concerning both master and horse, are real facts, and they were reputed as such, and believed to be so, both at Cambridge and Newmarket, in the year 1757, when I quitted the University. I am sorry it is not in my power to give you any information respecting the era when the famous *Dragon* figured on the turf. I have no letters of old Mr. Frampton's of more recent date than that to my grandfather, which I sent you, of 1691. My father ended all correspondence with old Frampton, who was ever much disliked by my poor grandmother. *Dragon* was certainly not in being at that time, and not till many years after, if he ran in the year 1710. The story was this—that Mr. *Tregonwell Frampton* had a horse called *Dragon*, superior to any horse then on the turf, insomuch so, that he was excepted from starting at many races. That there was a very large subscription plate to be run for at Newmarket, for mares and geldings only, to carry equal weights, and that *Tregonwell Frampton* was a subscriber, and named a gelding; and at the time of the race, just as the horses came to the post, poor *Dragon* was brought up bleeding, the operation to make him a gelding having been that instant performed. He came in first, but died soon after, from loss of blood. Mr. Frampton suffered very severely for his cruelty, for he not only lost his horse, but his money also, to

a very large amount; and he never frequented Newmarket from that time. The race was given against him, because the horse was not a gelding at the time he was named, although he was so at starting; and a very just decision it certainly was. This was the story current at Cambridge about the year 1750, and never contradicted, to the best of my knowledge. To shew you what sort of principles *Frampton* possessed, and that he was up to any villainy, in the sporting way, I shall, underneath, give you a copy of a letter written by him to my grandfather, now in my possession, which you may make use of as you please, and my name also."

MR. HARRY ASHBY,
The eminent Writing-Engraver.

While the superior effect of historical engraving, in augmenting intellectual pleasure and refining the taste, justly secures to its professors honourable distinction, a due share of praise may reasonably be claimed for the skilful engraver of writing. A reference to the utility of writing, as connected with the varied operations of commerce, would alone justify this claim; but when, as in late instances, the higher efforts of penmanship are seen, in conjunction with the press and pencil, decorating splendid works of public utility, surely no little praise is due to him, by whose superior graphic skill such excellence is multiplied and perpetuated. If he does not occupy the first rank in the Temple of Fame, a niche may, under the great Roman poet's sanction, be there assigned to him as one of those

—Qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

It is under the impression of this sentiment, that the following record of Mr. Ashby's labours is offered.

The late Mr. Ashby was born April 17, 1744, at Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, where his father resided many years. Having received the rudiments of a plain education, he was put apprentice to a clock-maker in that town, and who, as is usual in the country, also engraved dial-plates, spoons, tankards, &c. Here Mr. Ashby first imbibed a taste for engraving. He derived, however, little benefit from his master's instructions: his excellence was the result of natural genius, seconded by unremitting labour. The "*nulla dies sine lineâ*" of the ancient painter appeared to inspire his exertions.

The writer of this memoir has seen an engraving on the lid of an iron tobacco-box, consisting of only three lines, dated 1760, and done by young Ashby at the early age of sixteen, which gave strong indication of his future ability.

Having completed his apprenticeship, Mr. A. repaired to the metropolis, where, following the bent of his inclination for writing-engraving, he devoted himself wholly to its pursuit, and formed an engagement with Mr. Jefferies, of Charing Cross, predecessor to Mr. Faden, the geographer. His principal employment here was to engrave the titles of maps, charts, &c. With this gentleman he lived till another connexion was made with Mr. Spilsbury, writing-engraver, of Russell-court, Covent Garden; with whom he remained until the death of Mr. S. to whose business he succeeded, and afterwards married his widow.

Mr. Ashby's talents had now a more extensive sphere of action, and, in proportion as they became known, secured public favour. The times were propitious to their exertions. The number of country-banks was rapidly increasing with the increasing trade of the nation: by these he was employed to engrave notes and bills,—in the execution of which great skill and ingenuity were evinced. Some able penmen, also, gave scope to his higher qualifications as an engraver of penmanship. To this it may be added, that writing had partaken in the general improvement of the age: the formal and fantastic decorations, the pencilled knots and sprigged letters, which do not legitimately belong either to useful or ornamental penmanship, were exchanged for the free, elegant, and natural drapery of the pen. Snell, Bland, and Champion, disengaged writing from its false attire; and, if it may be permitted to compare small things with great, effected for it what Kent and Brown accomplished for gardening.

The superior excellence of Mr. Ashby's engraving was its freedom: it harmonized, therefore, with the improved taste of modern penmen. Superior talent in a writing-engraver is no-where more apparent than in the rare faculty of copying penmanship correctly, without impairing its spirit. That it is very difficult for the graver to come up to the nature and freedom of the pen, was the opinion of that able writer Mr. Ayres; and Thorowgood, who lived about the middle of the last century, and engraved Mr. Champion's pieces, acknowledged that he could not reach the neatness, spirit, and grace, of that admired penman's productions. It is not saying too much to assert, that Mr. Ashby's performances displayed the free qualities of their originals: they had a clear, rich, and correct expression, combined with a taste and ease altogether unequalled. The possession of these talents placed him at the head of his profession, and secured a patronage hitherto unenjoyed by any other individual. He engraved for most of the principal bank-

ing and commercial firms in the United Kingdom, and for many houses on the Continent: while his engagements extended also to Philadelphia, Boston, and Canada in the western, and to Madras and Calcutta in the eastern, hemisphere.

His merit, however, shone brightest in the engraving of useful and ornamental penmanship. His labours in this line included the chief productions of the best penmen of the day: he engraved the copies, and various elementary works, published by Milns, Butler, Okey, Hodgkin,* Tomkins, and other writers. It is but justice more particularly to record, that the fine and exquisitely-varied penmanship of the last-mentioned gentleman, happily found in Mr. Ashby an engraver capable of fully illustrating its unrivalled beauty.

As Mr. Tomkins' writing often related to subjects of public interest, a few of his productions engraved by Mr. Ashby shall be mentioned:—many of the plates in his elegant work, "the Beauties of Penmanship;" his fine transcript of Lord Nelson's letter after the battle of the Nile; the dedication to Macklin's Bible, and that prefixed to Thomson's Seasons; a title to the set of prints after the Houghton pictures; and a dedication to Catherine, Empress of Russia, the munificent purchaser of that celebrated collection. Some of Mr. Ashby's chief performances have been selected, many others of great value and interest might be enumerated: sufficient, however, has been said to place the laurel on the brow meriting its honours.

Mr. A.'s life having been uniformly devoted to professional labour, there is but little anecdote to relate concerning it. Among his private virtues were to be found great independence of mind, a calm and philosophic temper, and a kind sympathy for his fellow creatures. Temperance and judicious attention to diet enabled him, notwithstanding the effects of a sedentary occupation, to lengthen out a constitution originally very infirm.

During his latter years he retired to Exning, a village in Suffolk, two miles distant from Newmarket; not, however, to waste his declining days in idleness, but to protract their lengthening shadows by alternate ease and labour. Here he closed a useful life, on the 31st of August, in his seventy-fifth year, with tranquillity and resignation.

He has left two sons: one of them succeeded to the business on his father's

* The author of "Calligraphia Græca et Pæcilographia," a work of very great merit, explaining and exemplifying the mode of forming the Greek characters with ease and elegance; and exhibiting a copious collection of the various forms of the letters, their connexions, and contractions.

retirement; and the other is an artist, whose pictures have been successfully exhibited at Somerset-house, and the British Institution.

ABRAHAM SHACKLETON, OF BALLITORE.

"Even he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall shortly want the gen'rous tear he pays."

Survivors owe a debt to departed worth to make some record of the virtues of those who have finished their terrestrial course with honour; and, avoiding the fulsome-ness of indiscriminate panegyric, to erect at once a memorial dictated by friendship, and to hold out an example of good qualities for the imitation of others.

In the arduous profession of a school-master, Abraham Shackleton was anxious to discharge the important trust with the most strict integrity. He loved his scholars with a strong parental affection, and in an especial manner identified himself with their interests. He was strictly educated in the society of the people called Quakers, was for many years an esteemed and active member among them, and had attained to the rank of an elder. He assumed the right of private judgment, and gradually developed some sentiments in opposition to theirs, especially on the subject of the scriptures, which he treated as other writings of a mixed nature. He more than doubted of some of the historical parts, particularly of the assertions that God commanded the Jews to destroy the Canaanites with circumstances of peculiar cruelty and atrocity. For many of the poetical parts, as highly congenial with his own ardent imagination, he retained great admiration, and more especially cherished the sublime morality as taught by Jesus Christ; concerning whom he rejected the Trinitarian hypothesis, without appearing fully to have made up his mind as to the doctrines usually called Unitarian.

In process of time he diverged farther from his parent society, spoke against many of their observances as leading into formality, and finally declined the attendance of their meetings. He fearlessly avowed his opinions, according to his characteristic intrepidity; and, daring to inquire, was too honest not to follow the result of his inquiries. For these reasons the society recorded their disownment of him in 1801; and from that time he lived separate from all societies.

Philanthropy was a peculiar trait in his character. He entered warmly into the question of the slave-trade, and for a time refrained from the use of sugar and other West-Indian produce, that he might not participate in the guilt of the iniquitous trafficking in slaves. Latterly, conceiving that wars were frequently encouraged by foreign trade, and chiefly supported by taxes drawn from it, he abstained from the use of tea, sugar, wine, and other commo-

dities brought over sea; and also from spirituous liquors, from his dislike of the frequent abuse of them. In all these he afforded proofs of the benevolence of his disposition, and the kindness of his heart.

He was of an active turn, and delighted in exertions both of body and mind: his pen was almost always employed. A few years ago he published a volume of poetry, which did not meet with much encouragement; and his prose writings were numerous. Some he occasionally gave to periodical publications, and great numbers of essays on various subjects remain among the mass of his papers. He possessed a fine genius, and cultivated a taste for classical literature. The activity of his disposition was farther exemplified by his entering warmly into the pursuit of botany at a late period of his life.

He was born 8th of 12th month, 1752, and died 2d of 8th month, 1818. Virtue, in a very eminent degree, had "filled the space between."

M. SUARD.

This distinguished *homme des lettres* was born in 1733 at Besançon, where he received his education. The first work of his which attracted any notice was entitled, "Lettre écrite de l'autre Monde, par L. D. F. (l'Abbé Desfontaines) à M. F. (Fréron):" it was anonymous. Soon afterwards he applied his knowledge of English to the conducting of the "Journal Etranger;" which dropped in 1762. He then, in 1764, published, with the Abbé Arnaud, the "Gazette Littéraire de l'Europe," which was a continuation of the preceding work. In 1768 they reprinted the most curious articles in those journals by the title of "Variétés Littéraires," a new edition of which appeared in 1804.

He executed a translation of Byron's Voyage round the World in 1764 and 5; and his translation of Robertson's History of Charles V. was distinguished for the correctness and elegance of the style. Nothing but a pretext was wanting for the admission into the Academy of a man who had produced no original work; but whose chief merit consisted in the manner in which he had studied the French language, and in the delicacy of his taste. He was admitted in the same year (August 1774), on the same day with the Abbé Delille.

From this period, till the commencement of the revolution, he was engaged, in association with several other literati, in various undertakings; from which he derived much less fame than pecuniary advantage. Among these were the translations of—Hume's Life by himself, Robertson's History of America, the Voyages of Cook, Byron, Carteret, and Wallis, in thirteen volumes, quarto; editions of "Maximes

"Maximes de la Rochefoucauld," and "Caractères de la Bruyère," with an excellent sketch of the character and writings of the authors prefixed, of each of which only twenty-five copies were printed; and a collection of "Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Revolution dans la Musique, par M. Gluck."

The "Journal de Paris," the first daily paper published in that capital, was suppressed soon after its commencement, on account of an anecdote respecting an actress and a gentleman of Bretagne, which had been inserted in it, but which was certainly unworthy of notice. The proprietors, however, obtained permission to resume it, on condition that it should be under the censorship of M. Suard,—to whom they were obliged to allow a considerable salary. Notwithstanding the extreme prudence of M. Suard, the journal and pension were again in great danger, for having reprinted the pretty song of the embassy of M. de Boufflers, extracted from "Quatre Saisons Litteraires."

M. Suard favoured the first ideas of the revolution, but his integrity and moderation kept him aloof from all excess. He undertook a daily paper, with the title of, "Nouvelles Politiques;" the principles of which were sound, and in hostility to the mobocracy which began to be established. His colleague perished on the scaffold, and Suard retired to Switzerland. He returned to France under the consular government, was appointed a member of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Institute, perpetual secretary of the Class of French Literature, a member of the Commission of the Dictionary, and had a pension assigned him in addition to these various employments. He resumed, by the title of "Publiciste," the journal which had caused his proscription; but some disagreeable circumstances, in which he was

involved by it, obliged him to relinquish the conduct of this journal. In 1803 he edited, with the Abbé Vauxelles, "Opuscules Philosophiques et Litteraires," most of them posthumous and inedited, with biographical accounts; and, in the following year, co-operated in the "Archives Litteraires." His other literary performances are,—*"A Life of Tasso,"* prefixed to Le Brun's Translation of the *Jernsalem Delivered*; *"Melanges de Litterature,"* 1803-5, five volumes, octavo; an edition, conjointly with the Abbe Morellet, of *"Œuvres complètes de Vauvenargues,"* preceded by an account of his life and writings, 1806, two volumes, octavo; and *"Confessions de Madame de ****,"* *Principes de Morale pour se conduire dans le Monde,"* 1817, two volumes, 12mo. To this curious work of a female of superior understanding, who died some years since, M. Suard has attached a preface; but he is censured for having neglected to suppress some passages. Several bibliographers attribute also to his pen, the translation of Robertson's *"History of Scotland,"* 1764, three volumes, 12mo. Besides these works, he drew up numerous reports, distinguished by elegance and clearness, for the Academy, and furnished a very large proportion of the articles in the *"Biographie Universelle."*

On the return of the king, Suard was re-appointed secretary to the French Academy, and officer of the Legion of Honour; and continued, till the latest period of his life, to be the delight of all companies in Paris. His memory was unimpaired, his conversation untinctured with acrimony, full of intelligence and urbanity. A catarrhal fever carried him off in a few days, on the 20th of July, in his eighty-fourth year.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A NUMEROUS meeting was lately held on the first ult. at Newcastle, Earl Grey in the chair, to commemorate the late Mr. Fox.

At a numerous meeting lately held at Darlington, resolutions were entered into for making a canal or railway from Stockton to the collieries in the interior of the county of Durham.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Porteous, to Mrs. Jane Bell.—Mr. Robert Salmon, to Mrs. Isabella Wardle.—Mr. Robert Stevenson, to Mrs. Mitchell: all of Newcastle.—Mr. Richard Dinry, of Newcastle, to Miss Mary Anne Chantry, of Birmingham.—Mr. William Agre, to Miss Mary Burnip.—Mr. John Bromley, to Miss Mary Ann

Hall: all of Durham.—Mr. George Greenwell, of Durham, to Miss Ann Snrtees, of Shincliffe hall.—Mr. Banks, of Darlington, to Miss Davison, of Claypath, Durham.—Mr. John Herring, to Miss Isabella Hush, both of South Shields.—Mr. William Bailey, to Miss Stamp, of Walker-place, North Shields.—Mr. Johnson, of Darlington, to Miss Hall, of Durham.—Dr. Gregory, of Monkwearmouth-shore, to Miss Gregson, of Sunderland.—Mr. E. Batty, to Miss Jane Latham, of Castle Eden.—Mr. William Taylor, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss Sarah Gilmore.—Mr. Richardson, to Miss Mary Orr, of Stamfordham.—Anthony Oates, esq. of Welton Lodge, to Miss Mary Peacock.—Mr. Thomas Cutter, of Warden, to Miss Isabella

1818.]

Isabella Embleton.—Mr. William Bramley, of Merrington, to Miss Mary Oliver, of Bishopauckland.

Died.] At Newcastle, on the New Road, 82, Mr. John Fairlam, much respected.—In Pilgrim-street, 53, Mr. John Wilson.

At Durham, 22, Mr. R. Jackson.—37, Mrs. Mary Kendall.

At Sherburn, 81, Mr. R. Barber.

At Darlington, 28, Miss Ewbant.—76, Margaret Atkinson, one of the Society of Friends, widow of the late Isaac Atkinson, late of the same place, linen manufacturer.—86, Mr. Thomas Atkinson.—69, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson.

At North Shields, 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson.—40, Mr. John Harbet.—42, Mr. William Storey.—86, Mr. John Peart.—25, Mr. Alexander Boulton.—83, Mrs. Ann Spain.—72, Mr. George Mason.—60, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson.—Capt. George Whitehead, suddenly.—21, Miss M. Marshall.—50, Mrs. Ann Miller.—48, Mr. Thomas Pringle.—65, Mr. Christopher Bewicke.—70, Mr. John Stormont, suddenly.—58, Mr. James Mills.

At Morpeth, 51, Mr. James Danson.

At South Shields, 35, Mrs. Morrison.—86, Mrs. Mary Storey.—72, Mr. W. Hinds.

At Hexham, 30, Mr. John Cook, sen.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.

At Wolsingham, 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Allenson.

At Cowbyer, 55, Mr. Thomas Makepeace.—At Westoe, Mrs. Luke Wright, much respected.—At Whitley, 81, Mrs. Mary Stephenson.—At Newham, 24, Miss Ann Pringle.—At Ulgham, 55, Mr. R. Milburn.—At Stobswold, 74, Mrs. W. Tomling.—At Coneygarth, 65, Mr. John Humphrey.—At Stainton, Mrs. Ruth Sowerby.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. Matthew Harrison.—35, Mr. Towler.

At Bishopauckland, 47, Mrs. Ann Mossom, deservedly respected.

At Bishopwearmouth, 69, Mr. Edward Smith.

At Sunderland, 86, Mr. Edward Atkinson.—55, Mrs. Bryan Stafford.—60, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster.—58, Mr. Thomas Aird.—48, Mr. Robert Haddock.

At Tynemouth, at an advanced age, Mr. Straker.

At Greatham, Mrs. Brewster, wife of the Rev. John B. suddenly.—At Westerton, Mrs. F. Emmerson.—At Aydon Fellhouse, 69, Mr. Lionel Winship.—At Prudhoe, 55, Mr. J. L. Gregson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Associations of freeholders have been formed in Cumberland, for checking undue influence exercised at elections.—The following are the resolutions:—"That the right of elective franchise is the primary privilege of every freeholder; and the unbiassed exercise of it, his paramount duty.—That the most constitutional means of

preserving unimpaired the blessings inherent in a mixed government is that of the freeholders openly and honestly assisting in the return of the Commons House of Parliament.—That the freeholders of this county have had no open exercise of their elective franchise for a great number of years, owing to the undue influence of party compromises and family compacts.—That from the manifestation of popular feeling and independence at Cockermouth, on the 26th of June last, it appears that the time is arrived for liberating the county from its political thralldom and degradation. That associations of the freeholders and others of the county, at convenient distances, are the most likely means of strengthening, organizing, and rendering efficient, their independence, in the event of a vacancy in the representation.—That, accordingly, an association be formed in the parish of —, to which all the freeholders residing therein, be invited to add their signatures, and give their support.—That a committee be formed of freeholders, to manage the concerns of the association, to summon general meetings, and to correspond with the committees of similar associations in the county.—That every freeholder, on subscribing his name, shall be considered to have pledged himself to adhere to the plain understanding of the purposes of the association."—These resolutions are universally entering into with great vigour and spirit in Westmoreland; and the plan will, we hope, be adopted in other parts of the kingdom, and not be deferred till the season of election.

The grand jury of Cumberland have come to resolutions upon the necessity of having spring assizes for the four northern counties.

Married.] Mr. John Hutchinson, to Miss Ann Pattinson.—Mr. Joseph Irwin, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson.

Mr. Andrew Holiday, to Miss Elizabeth Middleton.—Mr. Joseph Hardy, to Miss Margaret Davison.—Mr. Thomas Harston-dale, to Miss Ann Wood: all of Carlisle.—Mr. Joseph Fletcher, to Miss Ann Wilson, both of Maryport.—Mr. Studholme, to Miss Addison, of Wigton.—The Rev. Jonathan Irving, of Seberghan, to Miss Gill, of Sowerby mill.—Mr. George Robinson, of Brunstock, to Miss Clarke, of Dearham.

Died.] At Carlisle, Capt. Edmund Mason, of the 14th regiment of foot.—85, Mrs. Mary Barnes.—In English-street, 71, Mr. James Errington.—In Botchergate, 62, Mr. William Lancaster.—72, Mr. John Moffit, deservedly respected.—65, Mrs. Isabella Jefferson.—37, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashton.—24, Mr. Thomas Craig.

At Penrith, 50, Mrs. Hannah Murgatroy.—52, Mr. Jonathan Blake.

At Common House, 68, Mr. Joshua Bird.—At Longwathby, Mrs. Margaret Hobson.

Hobson.—Near Lyth, 80, Mr. Luke Hansell, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

The proprietors of the Aire and Calder Company lately held a meeting, and resolved to open a more eligible line of water communication between Leeds and Hull.

A vessel called the Harmony lately arrived at Hull for the first time, direct from the East Indies, with a valuable cargo; it was immediately bought up.

At a vestry meeting lately held at Whitby, the poor-rates were ordered to be continued at 18s. in the pound, on two-thirds of the rack-rent; and it appears more than probable, that they will next quarter be advanced.

Owing to a spirit of rivalry among the owners of steam conveyances between Hull and Gainsborough, passengers are conveyed from the one to the other of these places (a distance of fifty miles,) at the rate of sixpence each.

An iron sloop was lately launched at Hunslet. This vessel, which measures fifty-six feet in length, by nine feet six inches in breadth, draws only three feet four inches of water, and would, if enlarged to the same size, carry fifteen tons more than a common sloop built of wood.

Married.] Mr. R. Brown, to Miss E. Simpson, both of York.—L. West, to Ann Rheam, both of the Society of Friends:—Mr. S. Dales, to Miss S. Spiner: all of Hull.—Mr. M. C. Thompson, of Hull, to Miss M. Marshall, of Scarborough.—Mr. J. Westerdale, of Hull, to Miss Blyth, of Uppingham.—Mr. G. Alder, of Hull, to Miss E. A. Peters, of Littlecoates.—Mr. G. Foster, of Leeds, to Miss M. Bewley, of Otley.—Mr. J. Barraclough, of Bradford, to Miss F. Foster, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Wood, to Miss S. Grayill, both of Leeds.—Mr. W. Newlove, of Beverley, to Miss Anne Milbourne, of Stokesley, in Cleveland.—Mr. John North, to Miss M. A. Benton, of Hull.—Mr. Sandwith, to Miss Jane Ward, both of Bridlington Quay.—Mr. John Jefferson, of Great Driffield, to Miss Maria Michell, of Hull.—The Rev. T. Collins, A.M. rector of Barningham, to Miss Bramley, of Leeds.

Died.] At Hull, 40, Mrs. Eliz. Taylor.—86, Mrs. Gibbon.—32, Mrs. Pacey.—66, Mr. John Ingmire.—35, Mrs. Martha Major.—70, Mrs. Mary Hansley.—75, Mr. G. Fearnley.—At Drypool, 83, Mrs. Chambers.—22, Mr. John Brown.—41, Mr. Wm. Milus.—Miss Eliza Harland, suddenly.—54, Mr. John Akam.—77, Mrs. Eliz. Hopkin.—62, Mrs. M. Tirtill.

At Leeds, Mrs. Simpson.—Mrs. Massey.—23, the Rev. T. Atkinson.—37, Mrs. R. Cottam.—Mr. James Lucas.—66, Mr. W. Crossland.—24, Miss Mary Lister.

At Wakefield, 62, Mr. Wm. Rawsthorne.—28, Miss Jane Grimshaw.

At Scarborough, suddenly, the wife of the Rev. J. Tindall.

At Howden, 35, Mr. Wm. Holderness, late of Leeds.

At the Friary, Richmond, Miss Robinson.—At Thornmanby, 42, the Rev. H. A. Whytehead, rector of Goxhill.—At Banner Cross, Lieut.-gen. Murray.—At Stepney, 72, Mr. John Fletchin.—At Oulton, 45, Mr. John Hindle.—At Low Moor house, Mrs. Hirst, widow of Richard H. esq. of Bradford.—At Quarmby hall, 30, Mrs. H. Garside.

LANCASHIRE.

The principal manufacturers having agreed to advance the wages of the weavers, the greater part of them have resumed their employment; but some hundreds have embarked for America. We regret to add, that the late unhappy dissention has been attended with violence and fatal consequences. An immense multitude of the "turn-outs" surrounded the mills of Messrs. Benjamin Gray and Co. of Ancoats, with the intent of obtaining an accession of numbers: this was resisted; a scene of confusion ensued; brick-bats and missiles of every description flew in all directions at the building; its windows were entirely demolished, and the employed workmen entertained the most alarming fears for their safety. Fire-arms were discharged, and five men were dangerously wounded, and one has since died. The factories of Messrs. Birley and Mr. Ewart exhibited nearly the like scenery, but happily without the same personal injury. It is to be hoped that a general lesson will be taken by both parties from this unprofitable dispute: the workmen ought to learn, that constant employment is their best bulwark; that wide-spreading discontent is sure to bring upon themselves a greater loss in the issue; and that, upon necessity, constantly peaceable application for relief is their only safe and certain mode for redress. The masters have reciprocal interests with their men; their continued employment is the widest avenue for their own prosperity; and it must be proportionally stopped, when the claim of the workman is disregarded.

It appears, that no less than 22,451 children are instructed in Sunday schools, in Manchester alone; and in the whole United Kingdom 550,000, attended by nearly 60,000 teachers. The progress of education may be judged from the fact, that above 10,000 per month are now sold of Mavor's well-known Spelling-Book and Pelham's London Primer.

Married.] Mr. James M'Nally, to Miss Elizabeth M'Elroy.—Mr. James Pendlebury, to Miss Esther Middleton.—Mr. Joseph Hulme, to Miss Hannah Cooper.—Mr. Henry Pope, to Miss H. C. Pope.—Mr. James Hall, to Miss Burton.—Mr. Thomas

T. Warburton, to Miss H. Wylde: all of Manchester.—Mr. Joseph Smith, of Manchester, to Miss Ann Howson, of Birchton.—Mr. Jas. Deerpurst, to Miss Ann Bow:—Mr. John Dourett, to Miss Dulson:—Mr. Thos. Taylor, to Miss C. Massey: all of Salford.—Mr. John Chapman, of New Bayley-street, Manchester, to Miss Burgess, of Green-bank Terrace, Salford.—Mr. James Jaques, of Manchester, to Miss Lydia Buxton, of Droylesden.—Mr. J. Kerr, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Putland, of Summer-house.—Mr. John Goostrey, of Manchester, to Miss Hannah Mawson, of Ardwick.—Mr. J. A. Tindill, of Manchester, to Miss Frances Leaming, of Salford.—The Rev. Joseph Roberts, of Haslingden, to Miss Martha Williams, of Chester.—Mr. Wm. Sidebotham, of Gibraltar Haughton, to Ellen Smith, daughter of Capt. Edmondson, of the Guards.—Mr. John Bowden, to Miss Eliz. Hardy.

Died.] At Lancaster, E. W. Rigby, esq. of Keenground.

At Manchester, in Deansgate, Mr. S. Bagshaw.—In Oldham-street, Mrs. S. Faulkner.

At Ulverston, 92, Mr. T. Marr.

At Salford, in Greengate, 49, Mr. J. Smith.—In King's-street, Miss Mary Ann Breary.

At Liverpool, in Roscoe-street, 57, Mr. C. Rain.—In Cable-street, Miss F. A. O'Neill.—25, J. D. Gregson, esq.—64, Mr. Thos. Mutch.—In St. Anne's-street, 71, John Gildart, esq.—56, Mrs. Helena Marsh.—102, Mrs. Jane Hall.—39, Miss Ellen Lightly, of St. James's-street.—Mrs. Ann Salt, of Uttoxeter.—In Sparling-street, 26, Mr. C. S. Wilson.

At Ashton-hall, 40, Mrs. B. Rogers, much regretted.—At Everton, Mrs. Kellsall, of Ardwick.—At Fairview, 58, Ashton Byrom, esq.—At Formby, 83, Mr. John Sutton.—At Saithwaite, 67, Mrs. Mary Towers.

CESHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Chester, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for leave to build a new bridge from that city over the river Dee. The erection of the new bridge over the river Conway is to be immediately begun. When this is completed, Chester will again become the great thoroughfare between London and Dublin.

A murder was lately committed at Holt, near Chester. Mr. G. Harrison, a timber valuer, was returning home with his wife, when a gun was discharged six yards from them, and Mr. H. fell.

Runcorn is declared a free port: this, to shippers of salt, earthenware, &c. is of great advantage: it was long a favorite but unsuccessful object with the late Duke of Bridgewater.

Married.] Mr. Smith, to Miss Corles, both of Chester.—Mr. Henry Thomas

Powell, jun. of Chester, to Miss Hannah Griffith, of Llai.—Mr. John Evans, of Chester, to Miss Sarah Griffith.—Mr. John Giffard, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Anne Berks, of Chester.—J. W. Chesshyre, esq. of Northwich, to Miss Suttle, of Pembroke-place, Liverpool.—Mr. H. Lythgoe, of Nantwich, to Miss Casterton, of Whitchurch.—Mr. Gilbert Rimmer, to Miss Rhoda Turner, of Nantwich.—Mr. M. Hassall, of Sandbach, to Miss Mary Hibbert, of Haslington.—Mr. Ralph Fogg, of Portwood, to Miss Nancy Wild, of Stockport.—James Castley, esq. of Bollington-hall, Macclesfield, to Miss Hodgkinson, of Liverpool.—Mr. Brundrit, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, both of Runcorn.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. D. Harrison.—In St. John's Church-yard, Mr. Garratt.—In Bridge-street, Mr. Wilbraham.—In Queen-street, Mrs. Draycot.—In Princess-street, 77, Mr. J. Bowden.—At Parkgate, 80, Mrs. Kenworthy, of Huddersfield.—At Malpas, Mr. Birch.—At High Legh, 75, Mr. Jonathan Berry, much respected.—At Shipbrooke, 86, Mr. Samuel Stanway.—At Bebbington, 56, Mr. George Pearce.—At Higher Kinnerton, F. Roberts, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Threapwood, 40, Mr. J. Hughes.—At Farndon, Mr. W. Sneson, jun. justly esteemed.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Olive Hagen, to Henrietta Barbara Tyson, of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Ed. Holbrook, to Miss Martha Heapy: all of Derby.—Mr. Richard Heyward, to Miss Esther Leedham, both of Bakewell.—Mr. Joseph Jessamy, of Staveley, to Miss A. Scratch, of Staveley Netherthorpe.

Died.] At Chesterfield, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dawson, respected.

At Ashborne, Mr. Webster, wife of William W. esq.

At Bonsall, 60, Mrs. Bronnt, deservedly regretted.—At Duckmanton, Mr. Samuel Johnson, much respected.—At Bedale, 55, Ann Shepley Monson, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas M. rector of that parish.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Harper, of Mansfield-road, to Mrs. Mary Bromley.—Mr. R. Watts, to Mrs. Ann Thompson.—Mr. Henry J. Huntingdon, to Miss Sarah Cooper: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Wm. Lacey, of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Hadley, of Birmingham.—C. Neale, esq. of Mansfield, to Miss Sarah Woodcock, of Woodhouse.—Mr. Tilney, of Long Collingham, to Miss Marshall, of Orston.—Mr. John Hind, to Miss Sarah Beakley.—Mr. William Strong, to Miss Jane Dikes: all of Bingley.

Died.] At Nottingham, in St. James's-street, 23, Mr. Richard Hunt.—In Mill-street, 67, Miss Mary Ward.—55, Mrs. Ann Beasley.—Mrs. C. Sutton, deservedly regretted.—Mr. G. Dale.—24, Mrs. Ann

Parrott, greatly esteemed and lamented.
—In Long-row, 50, Mr. Roberts.

At Newark, 71, Mr. John Hufton.—
78, Mr. W. Collins.—25, Mrs. Elizabeth
Latham.—32, Mr. William Cruse.—76,
Mr. Hokes.—38, Mr. Luke Hutchinson.

At Claypool, 68, Mr. Gervis Bellamy.
—At Mapperley, Mrs. J. Hardy, regretted.
—At Wood Mill, 55, Mrs. Sophia Ward,
suddenly.—At Muskham, 87, Mr. William
Huggins.—At Marnham, 28, Mrs. Eleanor
Curtis.—At Pleasley-hill, Mr. J. Nayton.
—At Basford, Mrs. G. Flinders, justly
esteemed.—At Stapleford, 72, Mr. John
Greasley, much respected.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At Mere, in Lincolnshire, Mr. Brougham
observes, in his Report of Abuses in Public
Charities, is an endowment for a warden
and poor brethren of a very ancient
date; the estate consists of 650 acres,
five miles from Lincoln; it is let for only
half-a-guinea an acre, though it pays
neither tythe nor poor's rate; and twenty-
four pounds a year is the whole sum
allotted to the poor brethren. The bishop
of the diocese is both patron and visitor;
he has given the wardenship to his nephew;
and the former warden resigned it upon
being promoted by the same prelate to a
living in his gift.—The son of that prelate
is master of Spital hospital, in this county.
Besides other landed property, he is in
possession of one estate worth 6 or 700*l.* a
year in right of his office; and all that he
pays to the poor is 27*l.* 4*s.* to four or five
pensioners.

Married.] Mr. Mason, of Brigg, to Miss
Margaret Smith, of Lincoln.

Died.] At Grimsby, 51, Mr. Thomas
Warton.—47, Mrs. F. Lumley.—48, Mr.
William Smith.

J. A. Worsop, esq. 68, late of Garthorpe.
—At Raithby-hall, 65, Robert Carr Brack-
enbury, esq. deservedly lamented.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. John Abbott, to Miss
Phoebe Marshall, both of Leicester.—Mr.
Thurlby, of Leicester, to Miss Leake, of
Rothley.—Mr. William Keen, of Leices-
ter, to Miss Dorothy Rose, of Burrow
Ash house.—Mr. Rewcastle, to Miss
Elizabeth Hallam.—Mr. William Keetley,
to Miss Sarah Hallam: all of Lough-
borough.—Mr. John Yates, of Loughbo-
rough, to Miss E. Starkey, of Kegworth.
—The Rev. T. Hanbury, rector of Church
Langton, to Miss Ann Saunders, of Chel-
tenham.—Mr. Gamble, to Miss Elizabeth
Gill, of Scraftoft.—Samuel Richard Fyde,
esq. of Tickencote-house, to Miss Eliza-
beth Brown, of Stamford.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Alderman
Dalby, suddenly.—In Humberstonegate,
78, Mr. John Kike.

At Castle Donington, Mr. Thos. Hood.
At Market Bosworth, 50, Mr. George
Baynton.

At Thrussington-grange.—Mr. Thomas
Lewin.—At Swapstone, Miss Mortimer.
—At Exton, Mr. R. Cartledge.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Audley, W. S. Roscoe,
esq. to Miss H. E. Caldwell, of Linley
Wood.—J. O. Crewe, esq. of Muxton, to
Charlotte, daughter of Capt. Lake, R.N.
—N. W. Heathcote, esq. of Longton-hall,
to Miss M. A. Matthews, of Llangollen.

Died.] At Lichfield, 61, Elizabeth,
widow of the Rev. S. Davenport, of
Horsley.

At Wolverhampton, 75, Mrs. Elizabeth
Whittingham.

At Leek, J. Haywood, esq. deservedly
respected.

At Uttoxeter, 80, Mrs. G. Pegg.

At Alder-mills, 49, Jos. Fowler, one of
the Society of Friends.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The late T. Ingram, esq. of Ticknell,
Worcestershire, has left by his will 600*l.*
the interest of which is to be applied to
the payment of a clergyman, who shall
annually preach, in Birmingham, a sermon
to encourage and enforce humane treat-
ment towards all dumb animals, particu-
larly horses.

Leamington Spa is now full of visitors
of the first distinction; and, though the new
buildings spring up with astonishing ra-
pidity, yet their accommodations are not
equal to the influx of company.

Married.] George Hyde, esq. of St. Vin-
cent's, to Miss L. Blekinsop, of Warwick.
—Mr. W. H. Norton, to Miss M. A.
Shenton:—Mr. Wm. Blews, jun. to Miss
Anne Muxwell, of Bristol-street:—Mr.
Jos. Bosward, to Miss Ann Greaves, of
Moor-street: all of Birmingham.—Mr. G.
A. Page, to Miss Martha Shakespear, of
Birmingham-heath.—Mr. Jas. Gibbins, of
the Crescent, Birmingham, to Miss Eliza
Bassett, of Leighton.—Mr. John Barwell,
of Birmingham, to Miss M. A. Williams,
of Edgbaston.—Mr. John Satchwell,
to Miss Mary Whaley, both of Hockley.
—Mr. Jas. Toye, of Handsworth, to Miss
Eliz. Stretton, of Warstone-lane.

Died.] At Birmingham, 67, Mrs. Horn-
blower.—In Great Charles-street, 54, Mr.
T. Payne.—In Cherry-street, 70, Mr. Wm.
Fretwill.—In Smallbrook-street, 23, Miss
Martha Kaines.

At Coventry, 82, Mrs. Eliz. Mundy,
widow of the Rev. Robert M. of Ke-
nilworth.

At Oscott, 41, the Rev. John Quick,
Catholic priest, deservedly respected and
regretted.—At Moseleywake green, Wm.
Salmon, esq.—At Avon Dassett, 54, Miss
Eliz. Jeston.—At Ballsall-heath, 89, Mr.
Jos. Radford.—At King's Norton, 75,
Mrs. Mary Horton.—At Tresshall, 76,
Mr. John Perry.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Shropshire Bible Society lately
assembled

assembled at Shrewsbury; and, on opening the proceedings of the day, the Rev. ARCHDEACON CORBET favoured the meeting with a very interesting memoir of an extraordinary young man, a native of Dorrington, in this county, and a journeyman carpenter; who has made astonishing progress in the study of oriental languages.

The shoemakers of Shrewsbury, as well as most other classes of workmen, lately "turned out" for an advance of wages; but they have been obliged to return to their employment without obtaining their object.

Married.] Mr. W. Davies, to Miss Bassett:—Mr. Wm. Niccols, to Miss Eliza Maxon: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Edwards, of Oswestry, to Miss Webb, of Stanford.—Mr. Price, to Miss Hoskins, of Lieutwardine.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 62, Mr. Brocas, deservedly lamented.—On Pride-hill, 54, Mr. Wm. Hulme.—Mrs. H. Stevens.—Mrs. Lloyd, justly regretted.

At Bridgnorth, 73, Mrs. E. Hassal.

At Wem, 75, Thomas Jeffreys, esq. deservedly lamented.—Mr. J. Maddox.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Roberts.—43, Miss Hodson.—Miss Edwards.

At Oswestry, 23, Miss Mary Yates.—32, Mrs. Hughes.

At Minsterley, 84, Mrs. Chesshire.—At Beckjay, 32, Miss Sophia Urwick.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A gold medal and 100 guineas have been given by the society of arts to a member of the Netherton colliery, near Dudley, for his discovery of a safe and practicable method of ventilating coal mines.

Married.] James Rowley, esq. of Stourport, to Anna Maria, daughter of the Rev. Adam Clarke, LL.D. of Millbrook.—F. Finch, esq. of Dudley, to Miss Eliza Rogers, of Wassell Grove.

Died.] At Worcester, 74, Thos. Price, esq.—72, Mr. William Allen.—At the Blanquets, John Brown, esq. deservedly regretted.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas James, to Miss Charlotte Thomas.—At Kingsland, Mr. Thomas Wall, to Miss Ann Owen, of Leominster.

Died.] At Leominster, 70, Mrs. Wyke, widow of Abraham W. esq. much respected.—101, Mrs. Mainwaring.

At Ross, 29, Mr. Thomas Cope, greatly respected.

At Lanwarne, 62, the Rev. J. Higgins, justly lamented.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Gas-lights in the churches and chapels of Bristol are becoming general.

The new Spa at Cheltenham is now open, and a general assemblage of the residents and visitors frequent the elegant

pump-room, and the extensive rides and promenades.

A new line of road from Monmouth to Ragland is about to be commenced. This line will entirely avoid the long and steep hills which render the present road so objectionable.

Married.] Mr. John Wansbrough, to Miss Jemima Saunders.—Mr. Samuel S. Wayte, to Miss Mary Fripp: all of Bristol.—Mr. William Weston, of Bristol, to Miss Maria Backwell, of Wrington.—Capt. C. Rawlinson, to Miss C. Rogers, both of Cheltenham.—William Addams Williams, jun. of Lanzibby-castle, to Miss Ann Louisa Nicholl, of the Ham.—The Rev. Hugh Stephens, B.D. vicar of Alderbury, to Miss Sophia Cripps, of Upton-house.

Died.] At Gloucester, Jonathan Wittington, esq. of Rapla, county of Tipperary.—In St. Aldate's-square, 64, Mr. Charles Woodward, sen.—In his 100th year, John Jefferis, esq. father of the corporation of this city.—In Westgate-street, 94, Mrs. Eliz. Gardiner.—At Bristol, Joseph Gregory Harris, esq.—On St. Augustine's Back, Mr. William Urch; and shortly afterwards, Miss Urch.—Mr. C. Wilkinson.—Mr. Adlam.—In Newfoundland-street, Mrs. Sarah Parry.—On Redcliffe-parade, Miss Sarah Anea Agraman.—At Monmouth, 82, Phillip Meakins Hardwick, esq. deservedly respected.—In St. Mary's-street, 86, Mrs. Probyn.

At Abergavenny, Mr. J. C. Watkins, deservedly esteemed.

At Redland, George Gibbs, esq. of Bristol.—At King's Holm, Mrs. Collier.—At Hatherley, Mrs. T. Butt.—At Stroudhill, Mrs. Mary Mercer.—At Berkeley, Mr. Croome, generally regretted.—At Dursley, Mrs. White.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hitching, to Miss Clements.—Mr. John Thorp, jun. to Miss Maria Hester: all of Oxford.—Mr. John Clements, of Oxford, to Miss Eliza Capp, of Loughborough.—Mr. James Mason, of Oxford, to Miss Elizabeth Bates, of Bicester.—John Barwis, esq. to Miss Frances Gutch, of Oxford.—Mr. John Dreweatt, of Oxford, to Miss Swallow, of Reading.—Mr. Charles Jones, to Miss Cakebread, both of Banbury.—Mr. W. Webster, of Banbury, to Miss Dinah Hall, of Kingham.—Mr. Henry Haynes, of Haselor, to Miss Phæbe Margaretta Hitchcock, of Broughton.—Mr. John Bailey, to Miss K. Burgess, both of Nuneham.—At Adderbury, Mr. W. Gardner, to Miss Frances Spencer.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. J. Boswell.—84, Mrs. Ann Wheate.—81, Mr. Richard Baylis.—Mr. Morgan.—39, the Rev. J. W. Conolly, deservedly regretted.—25, Mr. William Carter.—76, Mrs. Jane Morley.

At Banbury, Mr. William Turnbull.
At Iffley-mills, Miss Elizabeth Danby.
—At Ensham, 57, Mr. Austin Maley.—At
South Hinkey, Mr. Moss, suddenly.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

The free electors of Reading dined together, within the month, to commemorate their triumph in the cause of independence. Four hundred persons assembled; the chair was taken by Colonel Newbury.—Sir Francis Burdett was present. The cause of Reform was ably advocated.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Talmage, of Hungerford, to Miss Jane Herman, of East Hanney.—Mr. Key, to Miss Deverell, both of Aylesbury.—Christopher Salter, esq. of West-end House, to Mrs. Luther Watson, widow of Colonel W. 3d dragoon guards.—Stanlake Batson, esq. of Wingfield, to Miss Ricketts, of Barbadoes.

Died.] At Wallingford, 53, Mrs. Sarah Sheen.—At Littlecott, Col. Kelly, C.B.—At East Ilsley, Mr. John Kislingbury.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Busk, of Ponsbourn Park, has recently invented, and now extensively practises, a new mode of making and using earthen pipes for draining land, which appears likely to prove of very essential and very general utility. The pipes are made by means of a press, and are projected through a horizontal tube, having a core suspended in its centre in entire cylinders, by one operation, afterwards requiring to be dried and burnt.

A fire lately broke out at Buntingford, at a farm on the estate of Lord Hardwicke, which consumed upwards of 500 loads of wheat, barley, and oats.

Married.] Mr. John Green, jun. of Ware, to Miss White, of Broxbourn.—Mr. Wm. Daniels, of Bishop's Stortford, to Miss Eliza Naylor, of Ponder's-end.—W. R. Hawks, esq. of Bishop's Stortford, to Miss Dorothea Johnstone, of Wakefield.—Mr. Hooper, to Miss Sarah Mellor, both of Dunstable.

Died.] At Baldock, Mrs. Williamson.
At Bedford, 54, Mr. Richard Small.—
74, Mrs. Webb.—52, Mr. Abr. Carver.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At Wellingborough, says Mr. Brougham, in his lately published Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, there are lands belonging to different charities, of which one only is connected with education: a short time ago they were let for 68*l.* although worth near 1,100*l.* and the trustees enjoyed the lease.

Married.] Mr. Molliday, to Miss Hitchcock, both of Peterborough.—Mr. Wm. Southam, of Peterborough, to Miss Ebdon, of Barton Bendish.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. E. L. Blant.—78, Mr. Roberts, respected.

At Peterborough, 70, Mrs. Chesshire.

At Braunston, 79, the Rev. John Williams, rector of that parish.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Duke of Sussex arrived on Wednesday, the 2d of September, at the Sun Hotel, Cambridge, and was received by the Rev. G. A. Browne, fellow of Trinity College. He was greeted with the loudest acclamations from a great concourse of people who had assembled. He dined with Mr. Browne: Lord F. Osborne, the vice-chancellor, the mayor, and several other gentlemen, had the honour of meeting him on that occasion. His Royal Highness accepted an invitation to dine in the hall of Trinity College: among the persons assembled were—Lord F. Osborne, the bishop of Landaff, the vice-chancellor, Sir G. Leeds, Mr. N. Calvert, M.P., the masters of Downing and Peterhouse colleges, Drs. Clarke, Maltby, &c.

The old bridge belonging to King's College, Cambridge, is now pulling down, and an elegant stone bridge, of a single arch, is to be erected in its stead.

Married.] The Rev. Robert Ree, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Marshall, of Peckham.—John Sweeting, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Herbert, both of Huntingdon.—Thos. Bowyer, esq. of Swaffham Bulbeck, to Mrs. Haylock, of Balsham.—The Rev. Mr. Durham, to Miss Golborne, both of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, 54, Mr. John Palmer.—Mrs. Beales.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Wheatley.—Mr. Starnell.

At March, 26, Mr. John Ward.—At Hilston, 66, Mr. James Howlet.—At Fordham, Mr. Collins, regretted.

At St. Ives, 36, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. T. E. Fisher, solicitor. She was descended, in the maternal line, from the ancient family of the Jocelynes, of Hide Hall, in Hertfordshire, (now raised to the peerage in the person of Robert Jocelyn, Earl of Roden,) an ancestor of whom, Sir Gilbert Jocelyne, accompanied William the Conqueror into this kingdom at the time of the Conquest. By her grandmother, on the maternal side also, she was descended from the ancient and respectable family of the Underwoods of Kensington; some of whom were barristers-at-law, and raised to civic honours. She was of a mild and amiable disposition; which rendered her a tender virtuous wife, a kind affectionate mother, and a sincere friend. She was an honour to her sex.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Edward Stacey, to Miss Gunton, both of Norwich.—R. T. Turner, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Emma Holworthy, of Elsworth-hall.—The Rev. T. Vickers, M.A. rector of Swannington, to Miss Judith Baker, of Cawston.—Mr. Rt. Sewell, to Miss Eliza Barnard, both of Attleborough.—H. N. Burroughes, esq. of Burlingham, to Miss Hoste, of Godwich.
—Thomas

—Thomas J. W. Jervis, esq. of Bally Ellis, Wexfordshire, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Strettell, late of Bengal.—Mr. William Gedge, of Melton, to Miss Ann De Cann, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, 33, Mr. Abraham Marston.—64, Mr. John Matthews.—In the Close, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Thomas H. esq.—65, Mrs. Fenn.—In Pottergate-street, 70, the Rev. Richard Day, vicar of South Walsham.—In St. Augustine's, 79, Mr. Thomas Bland, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Page.—46, Mrs. Mary Wroot.

At Yarmouth, 79, Mrs. Eliz. Webster.—59, Mrs. Unice Goulding.—Mr. William Chapman.—70, Mrs. Lucy Calver.—22, Mr. John Wilkerson, of the Palladium.—92, Mrs. Draper.—78, Capt. John Youngman.

At Thetford, 43, Mrs. E. Creske.

At Bracondale, 42, Jane, the wife of the Rev. Henry Say.—At the Stonehouse-farm, West Harling, 68, Mr. Wm. Pymmer, justly lamented.—At Little Walsingham, 84, Mrs. Mary Frowhawk.—At Hapton, Mrs. Warner, widow of the Rev. Wm. Warner.

At Lynn, 69, Mr. Wm. Richards, formerly a Baptist minister in that town, and author of the History of Lynn, of a Welch Dictionary, and of many smaller Tracts, theological and political. His acquaintance with books was very great; his memory was tenacious; and few writers were more capable of communicating knowledge on subjects the most useful and important to society. He was a dissenter from principle, a man of fearless integrity, and warm and steady in his attachments. With an income barely sufficient for the comforts of an individual, he was very liberal to the indigent, especially to his relatives in Wales; on whose account it is believed that he often neglected to supply himself with necessary sustenance. In his latter years he was not connected with any society of Christians.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Daniel Colthorpe, to Mrs. M. Blomfield: Mr. J. B. Batley, to Miss Maria Tayer: all of Ipswich.—Mr. Edward Moore, of Ipswich, to Miss Capps, of Benacre.—Mr. R. Pulford, to Miss Sophia Doughton, both of Bungay.—Mr. T. Denny, to Miss E. Frost, both of Clare.—Mr. F. Balls, to Miss Skoulding, both of Brampton.—Mr. Thomas Turner, to Miss Susan Westrop, both of Lavenham.

Died.] At Bury, in Westgate-street, Mrs. S. Jackson.—25, Mr. Robt. Watson.—43, Mrs. G. Lorimer.—42, Mrs. S. Middleitch, much respected.—Mrs. Conn.—Mrs. Adkin.—Benjamin Haslett, one of the Society of Friends.

At Ipswich, Miss Elizabeth Mary Colchester.—Mr. S. Bird.

At Upland Grove, Bungay, Major Mark Butcher.

At Sudbury, Mary Ann King, one of the Society of Friends.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. J. Toll, one of the Society of Friends.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Jeremiah Hanchin.—46, Mr. Bull.—At Halesworth, 74, Mrs. C. Collett.—At Rougham, 69, the Rev. Roger Kedington, A.M.—At Cavendish, 42, Mr. Daking.—At Newton, Mrs. J. Chaplin.

At Exning, 75, Mr. Harry Ashby, the eminent writing-engraver.—(See *Biographiana*.)

ESSEX.

A few gentlemen in Colchester and its neighbourhood have agreed to purchase one wing of the Barrack hospital, for a general hospital for the poor. The county of Essex, at present, has no establishment of that description.

Married.] Mr. Coote, to Miss Hicks, both of Braintree.—The Rev. H. W. Rous Birch, M.A. to Miss Lydia Mildred, of Woodford.—Charles A. Saunders, esq. to Miss Mary Rowlandson, of Sewalds.—Mr. W. Wakefield, of Chesterford, to Miss Sarah Gorthorn, of Saffron Walden.

Died.] At Colchester, 44, Mr. John Wesby.—Mr. Durbridge.

At Harwich, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Phillips.

At Harlow, 69, Mrs. Ann Foster, late of Maldon.

At Rayleigh, 63, Mr. John Carter, respected.—At Barking, 85, the Rev. Amb. Uvedale, forty-three years rector of Barking with Darmsden.—At Bedfords, 79, John Heaton, esq.—At Dedham, the Rev. Thomas Grimwood Taylor, suddenly.—At Sandon-hall, Mrs. Green.—At Holfield-Grange, Mrs. Hanbury.

KENT.

The election of mayor of Canterbury has taken place, when Alderman Cowtan was chosen, in opposition to Alderman Warren. The spirit of the late election for members of parliament was revived, the unsuccessful alderman having made a general canvass of the freemen, and being supported by the interest of Mr. Lushington. Notwithstanding, the independent interest prevailed, and at the close of the poll the numbers stood—for

Alderman Cowtan.....417

Alderman Warren.....373

Making a total of 790; a greater number of freemen than was ever before polled at the election of mayor.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Wrotham-heath Road, lately held at Malting, to take into consideration an accident which recently occurred on that road, (a coach being upset from furious driving,) it was very properly ordered, that, if the gate-keepers on the road shall neglect to give information against drivers of stage-coaches

coaches carrying too many passengers, they shall be immediately discharged from keeping the gate.

A Society has been lately established in Kent, by the respectable solicitors and attorneys of the county, to support the privileges and credit of their profession, and for the promotion of fair and liberal practice.—We should be glad to give place to their regulations in this Miscellany.

The Academy at Woolwich has been kept, since the peace, on the full war establishment. There are already between 40 and 50, and there soon will be 250, officers on half-pay, who will have to re-enter the corps as vacancies occur; and yet there are 120 cadets at Woolwich, not one of whom, in all probability, before the age of forty, can obtain a commission.

Married.] Henry Kingsford, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss Louisa Coare, of Tottenham.—Mr. Thomas Lever Burch, of Canterbury, to Miss Marianne Kingsford, of Sturley.—Mr. George Lewis, to Mrs. Sarah Bear: Mr. Henry Rose, to Miss Ann Fekerstone: Mr. Benjamin Lefeire, to Miss Phoebe Pope: all of Folkestone.—Mr. Newstamp, of Sheerness, to Miss Holmes, of Queenborough.—Mr. Malyn, of Headcorn, to Mrs. Hodson, of Seven Oaks.—Mr. Dawson, of Maidstone, to Miss Frances Baker, of Staines.—Mr. Rt. White, of Faversham, to Miss M. Cowtan, of Boughton-under-Blean.

Died.] At Canterbury, 29, Mrs. Cruse.—In Castle-street, 72, Wm. Boteler, esq. of Easby.—83, Mrs. Samuel Goulding.

At Dover, Mrs. Clement, deservedly regretted.

At Deal, 42, Mrs. Mary Appleton.—22, Mr. James Welley.

At Chatham, 32, Mrs. Briggs.—56, Mr. John Dunstall.

At Margate, Capt. W. Richardson, R.N.—Mrs. Harrington, late of Brompton.

At Faversham, 82, Mrs. White.—69, Mrs. Margaret Smart.

At Sandwich, Mr. Charles Potts.—Mrs. Dennis.

At Biddenden, 38, Mr. Wm. Chainy.—Mrs. Latter.

At Dene-hill, John Harrison, esq.—At Uphill, 79, Mr. John Ridden.—At Westgate, in his 90th year, Robert Dean, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Lyminge, 60, Mr. Thomas Fordred.

SUSSEX.

The number of stage-coaches which daily start from, and return to, Brighton, are thirty-seven!

Married.] Mr. Moorey, to Miss Ramsay: Mr. J. Cozens, to Miss Potter: all of Chichester.—Lieut. John Reeve, R.N. to Miss Emma Caplin, of Chaulton.

Died.] At Chichester, at an advanced age, Mr. Philip Humphrey, an eminent stationer, deservedly respected.—52, Mr. Henry Horne.—Mr. Thomas Haylar, mer-

chant.—Mr. Thomas Ferguson.—Miss Marian Mason.

At Lavant, Mrs. H. Halsted.—At Selsey, Mrs. Emery Churcher.

HAMPSHIRE.

One corporation in Hampshire, says Mr. Brougham, on the Abuses of Public Charities, entrusted with the management of estates worth above 2000*l.* a-year for the use of the poor, let them for 2 or 300*l.* on fines, and would give no account of the manner in which those fines were applied. The same body, it was stated, employed a sum of money confided to it for charitable purposes, in payment of its own debts.

The works of the Portsmouth and Arundel navigation were lately commenced at Ford, the eastern extremity of the line. The first spade was put into the ground by John Williams, esq. the original projector.

Ann Sladen, wife of Edward Sladen, a labourer, employed by Messrs. Saunders, brewers, Southampton, in a fit of insanity strangled her only two children, both fine boys, one of seven years of age, and the other three; after which she hung herself on the cellar-door.

Married.] Mr. John Jefferies, to Miss Harriet Perkins, both of Southampton.—Mr. Wm. Brown, of Winchester, to Miss Street, of Southampton.—Henry Draper, esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss E. C. Neale, of Ringwood.—Lieut. T. Pratt, R.M. to Miss Maria Waicot: Mr. Baker, to Miss Jane Honeybourn: all of Portsea.—At Alresford, Mr. J. Underwood, to Miss E. Findon, of Alton.—Mr. Jennings, of Bishop's Waltham, to Miss Adeline Jelly, of Bath.—Mr. Bulbeck, of Lavant, to Miss Morris, of Ranscomb.

Died.] At Southampton, 66, Mrs. Weatherhead, deservedly regretted.—Miss Fay.—Miss Mary Wright, of Hill-cottage.

At Winchester, Mrs. Ann Henham.—In Lower Brooke-street, Mr. J. Baverstock.

At Portsmouth, 61, Mr. Wm. Keating.—In St. Thomas'-street, Miss Susan Collins, respected.

At Portsea, Mr. Samuel Hill.—88, Mrs. Mary Pierce.—81, Mr. James Eades.

At Gosport, Mrs. R. Shepherd.—Mr. Smith, suddenly.

At Carisbrooke, Mr. Taylor, regretted.—62, J. R. Major, esq.

At West Cowes, Mrs. Slingsby.—At Buckland, Mr. Hoffmeister.—At Bishop's Stoke, Miss Harriet Garnier.—At Emsworth, Mr. John Painter.—At Terwick, the Rev. J. M. Selater, deservedly lamented.

WILTSHIRE.

At the late Salisbury Music Meeting the performances were incomparably well executed, and imparted the highest degree of gratification. Six hundred and seventy persons attended the concert and ball, and eleven

eleven hundred and seventeen the cathedral.

Married.] At Warminster, John Pring, esq. to Mrs. Martha Brooks, widow of Matthew B. esq. of Sheffield.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Mrs. R. Cox.—29, Mrs. Hannah Hendy, deservedly regretted.

At Melksham, Dr. Bartley, of Bristol.

At Warminster, Mr. James Down.

At Malmesbury, Mr. Athelbert Howell, of Sherston Magna, much lamented.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The commissioners of the Shepton-Mallet turnpikes have it in contemplation to render the entrance to that town more accessible, by throwing a lofty arch over the lower part of the road near the Crown Inn; an object most desirable to all travellers to the west of England, and to the trade of the town.

In the parish of Yeovil, says Mr. Brougham, there are estates possessed by trustees, and destined to four different charities, only one of which is a school. All the four seem to have been equally abused. An estate worth 700*l.* a-year only educates seven or eight boys; lands valued at 1,100*l.* or 1,200*l.* a-year only afford a wretched pittance to sixteen paupers; and property worth 150*l.* a-year is let for 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* chiefly to the trustees themselves.

Married.] Mr. Wm. M. Feale, to Miss Susannah Ford; Mr. Cave, to Mrs. Masters; Mr. T. Thornthwaite, to Miss Eliz. Sainsbury; Mr. Geo. Lane, to Miss Sarah Masters; all of Bath.—Mr. C. Smith, of Bath, to Miss Elizabeth Beck, of Pewsey.—Mr. Jones, of New King-street, Bath, to Miss Davis, of Swainswick.—Major Field, of the E. I. Company's service, to Miss Hill, of Pulteney-street, Bath.—Mr. John Young, of Lambridge-place, Bath, to Miss Ann Young, of Mildenhall.—Captain James Archdall Crawford, of the 59th regt. of Foot, to Miss Uliana Fowell Watts, of Sion-place, near Bath.—Mr. W. Freestone, of Shepton-Mallett, to Miss Eliza Morris, of Bristol.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Mary Manley.—In Catherine-place, Mrs. Jane Baynes.—In the Crescent, Mrs. Leslie, wife of Col. Leslie, M.P. for the county of Monaghan.—In Ainslie's Belvidere, Mrs. Alice Malet.—At Wells, 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Millard, widow of Dr. M.

At Taunton, 38, Mrs. James Savage, deservedly respected.

At Kilmersdon, the Rev. Dan. Drape, rector of Tintern Parva, deservedly regretted.—At Backwell, Lieut.-Col. Fisher, of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Dorden, of Dorchester, to Miss Frances Witt, of Exeter.—John Chilcott, esq. of Bridport, to Miss Clara Jackson, of Belle Vue, Bath.—The

Rev. J. Gould, of Frome-house, to Miss Mary Wellsted, of Colbourne.—Mr. Sam. Henley, R.N. to Miss Frances Coward, of Sherborne.—The Rev. H. Hare, of Docking hall, Norfolk, to Barbara, daughter of the Rev. James Mayo, of Winbourne.

Died.] John Gould, esq. of Upway, and Fleet-house, a justice of the peace, and deservedly esteemed.

At Chettle house, Cashmore, 37, the Rev. Wm. Chafin.—(See *Biographiana.*)

DEVONSHIRE.

A fire broke out lately in the stables, near Honiton, belonging to Messrs. Russell and Co. of Exeter, which, together with a dwelling-house, some waggons, and about two thousand bushels of oats, were destroyed.

Married.] Mr. T. Quicke, to Miss E. Gibbs;—Mr. Rich. Phillips, to Miss Ann Pratt: all of Exeter.—Mr. Gloss, of Stonehouse, to Miss E. Burnett, of Exeter.—John Duncan, esq. to Miss J. M. Lee, of Haccombe-house.—Capt. Symons, R.N. to Miss Jackson, of Plymouth.

Died.] At Exeter, 73, Mr. Jas. Woolcott.—66, Mrs. M. Houghton.—In Southemhay-place, Caroline Draper, wife of P. Tottenham, esq. of Clifton.

At Plymouth Dock, 75, the Rev. Thos. Taylor.

At Barnstaple, 78, the Rev. J. Franklin Squire, deservedly lamented.

At Topsham, Mrs. Eliz. Pyle.—Mrs. Maria Lesser.

At Tavistock, Mr. Patrick Mullins, of Plymouth Dock.—At Manaton, 75, Mary, wife of the Rev. Wm. Carwithen.—At Salcombe Regis, Mary, wife of C. Sedgwick, esq.—At Lapford, Mr. W. Partridge.

CORNWALL.

The off-islands of Scilly have been in great distress from the following causes:—
1. The bad harvests of the last two years.
2. The failure, during last year, of the means of making kelp.
3. The decrease in the employment afforded by Pilotage, which has been not only diminished in a very great proportion by the return of peace, but by the establishment of branch pilots.
4. The failure, in a considerable degree, of the ling-fishery; that valuable fish not now frequenting the islands.
5. The entire suppression of smuggling on these islands.—A subscription has been set on foot for their relief.

Married.] J. T. Narkwall, esq. of Truro, to Miss D. Griffiths, of Argyle-street, London.—Mr. Vercoe, of Boscastle, to Miss Medland, of Launceston.—Mr. Edw. Masey, to Miss E. Warren Cory, of Ashton Poughill.

Died.] At Penryn, Capt. Graves.

At Redruth, 23, Miss E. Davey.—Mr. I. Joseph.—At Fowey, 99, Mrs. M. Langdon.—At Looe, Mr. Wm. Lamb.

WALES.

A very fine marble bust of the late Col. Johns,

Johns, M.P. of Hafod, by Chantry, is placed in the town-hall at Cardigan, as a mark of affectionate respect.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Rees, to Miss Elizabeth Bryant, both of Swansea.—Mr. D. Rees, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, both of Cardiff.—Lieut. Gill, R.N. to Miss Brown, of Yellow-house, Hay.—At Llanllwchaearn, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. G. H. Patinghall, B.A. to Jane, daughter of the late Capel Baines, esq. R.N.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. W. Tucker.—33, Miss Catherine Oldisworth.

At Haverfordwest, Mrs. Myers.

At Carmarthen, 29, the Rev. Thomas Thomas.

At Beaumaris, 27, Mr. Hugh Williams.

At Pennoyre, Brecon, Miss Julia Watkins, deservedly beloved and lamented.—At Hakin, Milford, 83, Capt. Ellison, R.N.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Christopher Kane, M.D. to Miss Catherine Margaret Olympia Campbell, of Melford, Argyle-shire.—The Rev. M. Anderson, of Stony-kirk, to Miss M'Glue, of Castlehill.

Died.] At Park-place, Glasgow, 87, Robert King, esq.

At Aberdeen, Mr. James Chalmers.

At Dumfries, Mr. John Crosbie, merchant.—Mr. William Wallace.

IRELAND.

A contagious epidemic has for the last two years entailed more misery and distress upon the poor of Ireland than any former combination of causes. "Plague, pestilence, and famine," have united to afflict the land; and a cabin is scarcely to be found in the island which has not to deplore "a father, mother, or first-born slain." The medicants, who, in consequence of bad seasons and want of employment, since the peace, have greatly increased in number, and who, from their habits, the filth of their persons, and their vagrant life, were supposed, and with good reason, to be highly instrumental in propagating contagion, are now avoided as

the plague. From the calculations made by some eminent physicians in Cork, grounded on the known prevalence of fever in that city, and on official statements made in other quarters, it would appear that scarcely less than one million, or one fifth of the whole population, have been already attacked by the disease. Not a single county in the whole island has been exempted from the ravages of the fever; the county of Wexford, which had been unaccountably free from this visitation, being now afflicted by it; nor have the towns been more fortunate.

Married.] William Carroll, esq. of Granby-row, to Miss Hannah Arnold, of Rutland-street.—Mr. Clarke Matthewson, of Londonderry, to Miss Jane Edgar.

Died.] At Dublin, in Mountjoy-square, Lady Judith Maxwell.—In Great Britain-street, Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald Shanby.

At Clonmel, Lieut. Col. M'Mahon, of Clonina, Clare.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Boulogne, on his return from Paris, after an excursion of a few weeks, 39, the Rev. Okey Balfour, minister of St. John's chapel, Regent's Park, formerly of Hertford-college, Oxford. An illness of a few days cut off from his friends and family this accomplished gentleman. The periodical paper which was printed a few years since in this miscellany, under the title of *the Lyceum of Ancient Literature*, has attested his taste, genius, and learning, to our readers. His personal worth was acknowledged by all who knew him; and perhaps the most gratifying tribute which can be paid to his memory, and, indeed, his highest praise, is the sentiment widely entertained, that, by his decease, the church has lost an ornament, and society a most valuable man.

At Cuttack, in the East Indies, 26, of a fever caught while in camp at Knordah, Lieut. Geo. Gibson Debrett, of the 18th regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, second son of Mr. John D. late of Piccadilly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg leave to call the attention of our Friends, and particularly of Foreign Readers, to our half yearly volumes. In that form this Miscellany appears to be peculiarly adapted to obtain an extensive foreign circulation; and we are persuaded that, if seen abroad in its half-yearly volumes, it would be preferred by general readers to most works that issue from the English press. The price, when the binding is added to the numbers, is sixteen shillings; and no volume at the same price contains a greater quantity or greater variety of interesting matter.

The favour of Messrs. Sturch, Knight, C. A. Busby, O'Lafrac, Purvis, Smith, and some other esteemed correspondents, are unavoidably deferred till our next.

The Pilgrimage to Woolstrobe has been delayed by the misplacing of some memoranda; but they will soon be found or replaced.

We did not receive the copy of Ovid's Epistles.

In consequence of the gross fraud attempted to be practised on the nation, in the inefficient Act for Enquiring into Abuses of Charitable Institutions, and in the nomination of the Committee of Enquiry; we propose in future to devote some of our pages to an exposure of such abuses, provided the communications are properly authenticated, and are made in temperate language. In this invitation to our correspondents we purpose at once to perform a public duty, and to defeat a bare-faced artifice of corruption; but we will by no means administer food to the appetite of calumny, and therefore will print no ex-parte statements, which are not authenticated by the name of at least one writer. We expect of course the same evidence of veracity which is obtained by a Committee of Parliament; and our pages will as usual be open to the answer of parties who may feel themselves implicated. Such an application of its powers will be the best use of a free press; and, if honest juries duly protect such use of it, the artifices of corruption must be nugatory.

We have no doubt, from what we know of Mr. Shipman, of Hinchley, that his case has been greatly aggravated; but it is not a subject of sufficient general interest for our pages. In all cases of this nature a man must patiently live down the calumnies of his enemies.

We shall be happy to record instances of the establishment of lending Parochial Libraries, and to be the means of realising the liberal project of Cincinnatus, described at page 208.